The Pacific.

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THE PACIFIC.

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DEVOTED TO

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POETRY.

IDOLATRY.

The rest, who lost the heavenly light revealed,
Not wishing to retain God in their minds,
In darkness wandered on; yet could they not,
Though moral night around them drew her pall
Of blackness, rest in utter unbelief.
The voice within, the voice of God, that nought
Could bribe to sleep, though steeped in sorceries
Of Hell, and much abused by whisperings
Of evil spirits in the dark, announced
A day of judgment, and a judge—a day
Of misery, of bliss;—and, being ill
At ease, for gods they chose them stocks and stones,
Reptiles, and weeds and beasts and creeping things,
And spirits accursed—ten thousand deities!
(Imagined worse than he who craved their peace,)
And, bowing, worshipped these as best beseemed,
With midnight revelry, obscene and loud,
With dark, infernal, devilish ceremonies,
And horrid sacrifice of human flesh,
That made the fair heavens blush. So bad was sin!
So lost, so ruined, so depraved was man!
Created first in God's own image fair!

O, cursed, cursed Sin! traitor to God,
And ruiner of man! mother of Woe,
And Death, and Hell,—wretched, yet seeking worse;
Polluted most, yet wallowing in the mire;
Most mad, yet drinking Frenzy's giddy cup;
Depth over deepening, darkness darkening still;
Folly for wisdom, guilt for innocence;
Anguish for rapture, and for hope despair;
Destroyed, destroying; in torment pained;
Unawed by tuth; by mercy unreclaimed;
Thing most unsightly, most forlorn, and sad.—*Pollok.*

ORIGINAL.

MAKAWAO, MAUI, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, March 18, 1856.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—I hasten to fill another sheet or two, that I may keep you apprized of the state of things at the Islands. Since I wrote you, near the close of November, we have been reminded of the fearful peril of our friends at Hilo on Hawaii, by slight shocks of earthquakes. I might more properly say, of our own danger, for I suppose that we, on Maui are no safer from the effects of earthquakes than are our brethren on Hawaii. No phenomenon of nature is so fearful perhaps as an earthquake. Let me tell you something of my experience in the matter of these shocks, and of the effects they had upon me and mine.

In January 1830, I first visited Kilauea, the only active volcano, at that time, on the Islands. In company with my missionary associate, Rev. Lorrin Andrews, and a native guide, I reached the crater about 10 o'clock, A. M. We approached it on the east side, and after resting awhile, descended to the black ledge composed of solid black lava. This was 500 feet or more from the edge of the crater where we approached it, and extended around the whole, with the exception of a section of the north end, where it seems to have melted down, leaving a perpendicular precipice, some 1000 feet, I should judge. We persuaded our guide to conduct us to the bottom of the crater towards the north end. Here we spent three or four hours, examining the smoking cones, and clambering over the huge blocks of lava which were piled up in every conceivable shape, like blocks of ice on a lake after a freshet in the opening of spring. We did so with caution, testing the strength of each block with our cudgels, and after satisfying our curiosity below, we climbed the craggy side of the precipice, and again stood on the ledge. We then passed along the west side of the crater, and approached the south end. Here we found much action. We were particularly interested in some huge chaldrons of liquid lava, which raged with great violence. We stood on the ledge which projected towards one of those fearful lakes, which roared and dashed against its rocky sides, throwing up a column of lurid steam, when suddenly the whole ledge on which we stood began to shake and settle beneath our feet. Never having felt the shock of an earthquake, we did not, at the moment, comprehend the cause of the disturbance, though we retreated from the spot at once. But we soon heard the stones on the brink of the crater, some hundreds of feet above us, rolling down the side and lodging near us. To human appearance, our situation was extremely hazardous, nor did we feel a sense of security until we reached the upper bank, the plain on the eastern side, where we approached in the morning. On our way thither we were greatly discommoded by the sulphurous vapors which came up scorching hot from nearly the entire southern portion of the crater. It became so painful and seemed so dangerous, that we applied our handkerchiefs to our faces and hastened our speed, till past this section of the crater.

We spent the night at a temporary house, built, I believe, for the accommodation of some chief who had visited the place a short time previous. This was on the east side, giving us a full view of the north corner of the volcano, with its plain of block lava, which we had traversed in the morning. We spread our mat as the evening approached, and after a frugal repast from our travelling bucket, laid us down, hoping to gain a little rest, perchance a modicum of sleep. The side of our house towards the crater was open, and as the twilight faded into darkness, we saw nothing, as we peered into the gulf below us, but unrelieved blackness. Scarcely, however, had we closed our eyes, ere unearthly noises came up from below, hissing, groaning, bellowing as though all the spirits of the nether region were engaging in mortal conflict.—We started from our reclining position, but ere we reached our feet, acres of the plain below were in a living glow. We could see it all by reclining on our elbow, and we were repeatedly aroused during the night to witness the kindlings of these awful fires, and see them die away and go out in the darkness of night. The grandeur of the scene language cannot reach; and but for fear of repeated earthquakes, the night would have been one of thrilling enjoyment.

In 1831, I removed to Hilo, some 40 miles distant from Kilauea. We had an occasional shock of an earthquake during this year; but nothing alarming, and so far as we could judge, the volcano remained much as when we visited it the previous year. But in January 1832, we were alarmed by the appearance of increased and violent action at Kilauea. Just at dusk, our cottage, which was of stone, with a light roof, was violently shaken. Mrs. Dibble, who lived at the distance of some 40 rods from us, in a two story house with a heavy boarded roof, rushed screaming from her door, thinking that they should all be buried in the ruins of the house.—The family staid with us during the night. Soon after dark, the heavens in the direction of Kilauea were in a glow of light reflected from the fires of the volcano, which were so intense that we could see to read large print. During this whole night, our house seemed to be on a pivot, the rocking was nearly constant, though on the whole, gentle. But I found my nervous system a good deal affected by these repeated shocks; and when, the following spring, I was stationed at Wailuku, on Maui, both Mrs. Green and myself left the island of Hawaii with little regret. I regard it as no ordinary trial to live in a country subject to earthquakes.

Of the state of the volcano, of the molten river which was approaching Hilo, you often hear, I suppose, as you doubtless see the *Friend*, Mr. Damon's Seamen's paper. Mr. Coan's last letter which I have seen, speaks discouragingly. The stream was only six miles from the Bay, and was approaching at the rate of a mile in two weeks. But Mr. Damon tells us, in his paper of March, that by later intelligence they learn that there are less and less grounds for the opinion that Hilo will be destroyed. Dr. Winslow of your city, formerly of Lahaina, has recently visited the stream, and on his return to your place, he will doubtless give you a better account of it than I am able to give. We greatly rejoice in the hope that the sweet village of Hilo, with its school-houses, and house of worship, its fruitful gardens and pleasant dwellings, will be spared, God be praised. If the danger still continues, or if there shall be any other eruption on the island, I will inform you in my next.

Let me tell you of some things pertaining to the Islands since I last wrote you, in November, 1855. Commonly, the season of rain commences in November. Seldom are we without rain in December. It continues to rain more or less till April, by which time the ground is thoroughly saturated. Springs and rivers, brooks and pools are well filled, so that the drought of summer can easily be endured; and the cane, wheat, corn, potatoes and other vegetables, do not particularly suffer. But this winter has been unlike any former one since I have been on the Islands. It has been very dry and pleasant; much like an Indian summer, so called in New England in the days of my boyhood. On account of the dry weather, I think little or no wheat was sown till January; and for a while there were fears entertained that the drought and the cut-worm—pelua—would destroy all, or nearly all that been sown. I am of the opinion that, had the drought held on two or three weeks longer, our crop would have been lost. But God, in mercy remembered us, and sent us refreshing rains. Still the springs and brooks are low, and the earth lacks that thorough drenching which will prepare us for the summer. I think some 75 or 100 acres of wheat have been sowed the second time; and more may be thus sown. Some will continue to sow this long time, say six weeks, or till the first of May. But this will not do on all our lands.

His Hawaiian Majesty is taking hold of agriculture with much zeal, and his example is doing great good. I hope he will not become weary in well-doing. He may reap much fruit, if he will persevere. We have a new and weekly newspaper, *Ka Hae Hawaii*, or *The Hawaiian Flag*. The King patronizes it, and it will, I trust, do good. The people need such a paper. It is to be an agricultural paper, edited by Josiah Fuller, Esq., of Honolulu.

The pressure in money matters at the Islands does not seem to be relieved at all, and when we shall have better times cannot be foreseen. Of late there is a call for the Irish potato from California, but unfortunately there are scarcely any of this vegetable to be had.

The public, on the opening of the new year, were treated with No. I. of the *Sandwich Island Magazine*, a new publication. This was a tolerable No., but the next for February was a poor affair, and I guess it will soon cease to make its appearance. Yours in Christian love,

J. L. GREEN.

SELECTIONS.

Historical Sketch of the Howard Street Presbyterian Church of San Francisco.

Southward from the city, in the year 1849, there was a valley which, by some means, obtained the name of "Happy Valley." It was separated from the business portion of the city by several ranges of sand hills, that were very high and steep and difficult to pass. Sheltered from the winds by these hills, and watered from the springs that kept the ground moist, the valley presented a cheerful appearance, and furnished a pleasant contrast to the surrounding barrenness. When the tide was out, there was an agreeable walk along the smooth hard sand beach, from the foot of California street, (which was then in front of the present site of the Tehama House,) to where this green little valley opened upon the bay.

The retired and protected situation of this locality, attracted several of the few families, than in San Francisco, to take up their residence there. The owners of the land also were mindful of its advantages, and ordered some twenty-five or more cottages, ready built, from the eastern market, and had them erected in the winter of '49–'50. These were gradually occupied, and it was evident that the neighborhood would soon be settled. Improvements were also projected. The opening of Frst street was proposed, and the grading of Mission street, near Second, was commenced.

But there was no place of worship, of any kind, within reach of those who lived in the Valley, nor was there any school for the children. The nearest place of worship was the Baptist Church, on Washington street, corner of Stockton, and the other churches then in existence were the Congregational, the Presbyterian, (O. S.) two Episcopalian, and one Methodist, and these were, most of them, located on or near Powell street, which was then very far out of the city. The churches were compelled at that time to retire to the outskirts of the town, both because they were not able to purchase lots in the central parts, at the enormous prices then ruling in real estate, and because of the risk from fire, in a place where the buildings were all constructed of wood, cloth and paper. There were then no bricks made here, of which to construct fire-proof buildings, nor could they be made profitably, at the then ruling high prices of labor. When the neighborhood of this Valley had been thoroughly visited, it was determined to attempt to gather a congregation and erect a church here. It was the more readily decided upon, as the late W. D. M. Howard gave ground upon which to build, and he promised to render still further assistance, which he afterward did in a very generous manner.

The first congregation was convened in a temporary building on Sunday, the 19th day of May, 1850, the present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Willey, preaching the sermon, and the Sunday School was organized the same day, the public services connected with the organization of the church took place on Sunday, September 15th, and the religious society was established and afterward incorporated according to law. When the owners of property in the neighborhood were applied to, to contribute toward erecting a house of worship, they gave assurances of an amount that would cover about half the expense necessary to be incurred. A plan for a plain, neat building was at once adopted, and the work of erecting it was commenced, while collections and subscriptions were proceeded with, throughout the city to meet the other half of the cost. The prices of labor and material were then three or four times what they are now, and therefore a small building like this could not be completed without the expenditure of a comparatively large sum of money. The smaller collections were industriously made and paid out, reserving the larger sums to be more easily collected when the work was complete.—The last of the smaller sums was paid over to the workmen on Saturday night, May 3d, and dependence was thenceforward to be had on the larger.

That night the city was laid in ashes by the great May fire. Everything was then gloomy and uncertain. And when, after a time, men began to recover from the shock, those who were engaged in improving this part of the city had to cease from this work altogether, and all were obliged to concentrate their means in rebuilding the business part. And the result of the fire to this Church was, that those who had been relied on to furnish means with which to complete it, were utterly unable to do so.

There was therefore left but one alternative—either to let the half-finished building remain as it was and abandon the enterprise, or to borrow money with which to complete it. And it was not without great hesitation that the latter course was determined on. But it was done, and the building was finished, with plastered walls, which was at that time a great improvement upon the former method of finishing with cloth, covered with paper. The work was thus accomplished, with the exception that the tower was not finished for some two years after. It was opened for divine service and dedication to the worship of God on Sunday, June 17 1851; and although its location was then so remote from the improved parts of the city, the house was well filled.

A bell had also been furnished by the liberality of several friends of the Church and placed in the tower. Somewhat more than a year afterwards, through the exertions of a lady friend of the Church, an excellent organ was constructed for it by W. B. D. Simmons, of Boston, and this was the first instrument of the kind placed in any Church in California, and it is yet rated as one of the best. In 1853, the entire indebtedness of the Church was paid off. In 1854, it became necessary to adjust the building to the newly established grade of the street, which was done with safety, through at considerable expense. And it illustrates the vicissitudes to which people have here been liable, to say that the money with which to pay for this work was deposited in a certain bank then existing in this city, for safe keeping over night, but before it was drawn on the next day, the bank suspended payment, and the money was lost. To meet this loss, money had to be raised again, to a small amount on the building, which however was paid off in 1855. Meanwhile, the streets have been opened and graded, and lighted also, in all this part of the city, making the Church, after so long a time, entirely accessible. The Church has steadily increased in numbers, and the congregation—especially at morning service—has filled the house.

The Sunday School has been large and useful, and is furnished with a large and well selected Library. A parish library has been comenced, containing a selection of choice volumes. In a city whose history has been so peculiar as ours, the difficulty with which the early beginning of religious institutions were made, cannot be described.—Hitherto, what of note relates to them, pertains chiefly to their pecuniary affairs and their getting upon a permanent footing.—Hereafter, it will be made up, no doubt, of what they are attempting, and will atempt, and we trust most of all of the good they actually accomplish.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

Better to Rejoice than to Grieve in Misfortune.

One day, Akbar-Shah, the Emperor of India, and Rajah Beer-bul were sitting together. Akbar said to Beer-bul, "What would you do, if a great misfortune fell upon you?" Said Beer-bul, "I should give myself up to pleasure." "How to pleasure" Akbar, "when you were unfortunate?" "Still," said Beer-bul, "I should do it." The next day Akbar said to Beer-bul, "Take this ruby and keep it till I call for it." Now it was a ruby worth millions of rupees, such as there never was in the world, before or since. So Beer-bul took the ruby home to his daughter, and bade her keep it carefully, for it belonged to Akbar-Shah; and she locked it up in a chest with three locks.

Then Akbar sent to the greatest robber in the place, who was condemned to die, and had him brought before him. "Robber," said he, "I will give you your life, if you can do one thing for me." "What is that?" said the robber. "You must steal from my minister Beer-bul, a ruby which I have given him to keep, said Akbar-Shah. The robber agreed, and no sooner had he gone into the city upon this errand, than he sent for a very cunning little old woman. There is now no woman living who is so cunning as she was, although there are still some who would be a match for Ebliz himself. Well, this little cunning old woman went to Beer-bul's daughter and engaged herself as maid, and she gradually so won her confidence, that Beer-bul's daughter showed her the box with three locks and the ruby. So she filched the keys, opened the locks, took the ruby, and gave it to the robber, who brought it to Akbar. Then Akbar threw it into the Jumna, and sent for Beer-bul. "Bring me the ruby," said he. "Very well said Beer-bul, and went home to bring it, but behold! it was stolen. "Well where is the ruby?" said Akbar. "Your majesty shall have it in fifteen days." "Very well," said Akbar, "but remember that your head is security for it.

Beer-bul went home, and said to his daughter—"We have but fifteen days to live— let us spend them in festivity." So they ate, and drank, and gave feasts and dances, till, in twelve days, they had spent many lacs of rupees, and there was not a *pice* left them to buy food. They remained thus two days. On the fourteenth morning, the daughter of a fisherman, who fished in the Jumna, said to her father: "Father, the Rajah Beer-bul and his daughter have had nothing to eat for two days; let me take them this fish for breakfast." So she took them the fish, which Beer-bul's daughter received with many thanks, and immediately cooked. But as they were eating it, there came a pebble into Beer-bul's mouth. He took it out in his fingers, and, wah! it was the ruby. The next morning he went to Akbar-Shah, and said: "Here is the ruby, as I promised." Akbar was covered with surprise; but when he had heard the story, he gave Beer-bul two crores of rupees, and said that he spoke the truth, it was better to rejoice than to grieve in misfortune.—*Bayard Taylor.*

I WOULD RATHER BE SCOLDED THAN TELL A LIE. That was a noble reply which Augustus made, and one which we wish all boys would remember, when one asks them to tell a falsehood. One day, when Augustus was sent to the grocery by his mother, to get some milk in a pitcher, Robert wanted to go in his stead; and when they got into the street he tried to force the pitcher out of his brother's hand. Augustus held the pitcher fast, till at last it was broken to pieces in the scuffle by falling on the ground.—Augustus began to cry bitterly. A person who was in the street, and saw how it happend, came up and told him to say, when he got home, that the woman who sold the milk had broken the pitcher.

Augustus wiped his eyes, and looking steadfastly in that person's face, said—

"*That would be telling a lie;* I will tell the *truth*, then mother will not scold me, but if she should, *I would rather be scolded than tell a lie.*"

Domestic Education in America.

A writer in Putnam's Magazine gives a graphic description of a scene often witnessed in public houses in this country, which is worthy of being read and pondered.

A public table is the very place for showing off the bringing up of childern. One small boy, four or five years of age, who had a seat directly opposite mine, one day gave me an opportunity of making an observation or two on the effects of the discipline of the Virginia nursery. He was a determined-looking little fellow, evidently accustomed to carrying things at home with a high hand, and kicking all the negroes about right and left.

He began his dinner with a dish of almonds, which happened to be standing before him, and at which he made a sudden grab the moment he was in his chair. No squirrel ever put nuts into his mouth faster than he did, for a couple of minutes, at the end of which time he began fillling his pockets.

At length the waiter asked what he would have for dinner.

"Give me chicken," said he sharply.

The chicken was brought.

"Give me jelly."

The currant jelly was also brought.

But, very soon something going wrong the youth began to cry. His mother, however, appeased him; and stopping his noise, he called in a mild tone of voice, for some *milk*.

"*Give me milk.*"

This furnished, he did not withdraw his nose from the cup till it had touched the bottom; and when he did, there was still a drop pendent at its tip. This, however, fell off, as throwing his head back against the chair, he drew a long breath, as if his dinner were done, and he himself completely exhausted.

But a few moments' rest revived him, when he "returned to his muttons." Yet nothing within sight suiting him, he sat, for the next five minutes, grumbling and whining, and in a humor decidedly unfavorable to the digestion of his almonds, chicken, jelly and milk. But, at length, having made himself and his parents sufficiently uncomfortable he knew what he wanted and cried out boldly,

"Give me 'lasses."

"Molasses, Sammy," replied his father.—"You don't want molasses at dinner."

This paternal reproof brought the blood into the face of the huir, and gathering up all the strength of his lungs for one burst of wrath he bawled out, high above the clatter of knives and forks,

"Lasses! 'lasses! corn-dodger and 'lasses!"

The molasses was produced—if for no other purpose, to stop the youngster's mouth.—But corn-dodger being a breakfast-cake, he was cajoled into substituting a piece of bread for it. This he now amused himself with, working around in the molasses, till the bread was well soaked through, and more or less broken to pieces. How then, to get these fragments into his mouth was the next question. A spoon did not altogether suit him, and finally, in went the fingers.—These carried him successfully through the job; though, at the end of it his face was well smeared from ear to ear, as if he had been sucking at the bung-hole of the original hogshead. He was now told to wipe his face on his napkin; but I think he did it on the table-cloth.

To all appearances the little gourmand was satisfied. He leaned back in his chair, braced his feet against the table, and seemed as quiet as if he had been the fattest boy in the State, instead of being, as he was, as lean as a stick.

But he was not through his dinner yet. Giving the rickety table a sudden push with his feet, which overturned a good sized dish of custards, he resumed his upright position, and cried out,

"Beef—give me beef."

"O, sonny," exclaimed the mother, "you have eaten enough!"

"No, no, no!" was the indignant reply, "give me beef!"

What was to be done with the little rascal?

He kicked, squirmed, threw up his napkin, and still cried for beef. He would have it.

Well, the beef too, was brought. But he would not touch it—didn't want it—and sat pouting with one finger in his mouth. In fact, he could eat no more. But as nobody said a word to him, he was the more indignant, and bursting into a rage, he threw the plate containing the beef into his father's lap, that containing the remainder of the molasses into his mother's, and himself, at the same time, under the table.

Cæsar!" called out the father, "take away this bad boy!"

And, before Sammy had time to catch his breath, and scream twice, Cæzar had him out of the dining-hall.

The Faithless Wife.

A private letter from California gives the following affecting incident. We publish it as an illustration of the power of "home influence," the mightiest influence, save the swaying of the Spirit of God, in moulding human character. "No one liveth to himself," his life affects others, whose destiny is intermingled with his. Let every parent, wife, brother, sister or child seek to keep ever bright the golden links that bind the absent ones to home—for, these once broken, what shall hold them fast to truth and virtue? Let the absent ones too remember that, if they fall under temptation and into the degradation of vice, there are loving hearts at home that will be crushed in their fall. Let not those at home, nor those away, by any breach of confidence, ever bring a death cloud over the loved home; but rather let its blessed memories and affections be as links of an unbroken chain, drawing all the members of the household, however scattered, to right and truth —to God and heaven.

"A man named P—— emigrated here from Alabama some time since, and entered into business at Downieville in the Northern portion of the State. He left at home his recently married wife, whom he almost idolized. His business prospered, and he bid fair to become one of the most prominent and influential men in the place. His habits all this while were irreproachable, and no one bore a better or more honorable character. Suddenly, to the surprise of his numerous friends and acquaintances, he plunged at once into the lowest and most degrading dissipation; and, despite the entreaties and warning of all, persisted in his mad course for two months; when worn out by his excess, he sunk into a drunkard's grave.

The cause of his giving way to the intoxicating cup was a mystery to all. Had he commenced and gone down by degrees, it would not have been so strange, but to dive at once headlong into the depths of pollution was so at variance with all his former life and known principles, that all were at a loss to divine the reason, and united in believing that something must have occurred to thus suddenly produce his fearful and melancholy change.

After his untimely death, the mystery was solved. In examining the papers he had left behind, letters from his wife were found breathing the spirit of affection up to the date of his change. Then suddenly the tenor of her epistles changed. In a most unfeeling tone she wrote that her love for him had ceased, and that she had applied for a divorce. In the next and last communication she writes that the divorce had been obtained, and they were henceforth to be strangers.

His friends did not wonder now, that he *had madly endeavored to drown the agony* of his crushed and broken heart in the intoxicating bowl. The world was no longer fair to him, his idol faithless and deserting him. Were there a lower depth of perdition in the other world, I would place that woman there, as fitting reward for having ruined a soul now and forever.—*Chris. Mirror.*

A Shroud of Gold.

Hon. Thomas Ewbanks, of Washington, late Commisioner of Patents, communicates to the National Intelligencer some interesting information in regard to recent discoveries in the excavation of Peruvian tumult. The information was received by Mr. Ewbanks from W. W. Evans, Esq., engineer of the Arica and Tacna Railroad in Peru. Mr. Evans states that in making excavations for the railroad Arica hundreds of graves are demolished, in which are numerous Indian relics.—The excavations are seventy feet deep, and as the soil is loose sand, as the work proceeds, everything from the top comes sliding down—dead Indians, pots, kettles, arrow heads, &c. Among other interesting mortuary relics, an indian was started out of his resting place *rolled up in a shroud of gold.* Before Mr. Evans had knowledge of the incident, the workmen had cut up this magnificent winding sheet and divided it among themselves. With some difficulty Mr. Evans obtained a fragment, and dispatched it to Mr. Ewbanks. Mr. Evans notices as a remarkable fact that in hundreds of Indian skulls which he has examined, not one has contained a decayed tooth. Mr. Ewbanks thinks the weight of the entire shroud must have been eight or nine pounds, and had it been preserved, would have been the finest specimen of sheet gold that we have heard of since the time of the Spanish conquest. In some eloquent remarks upon the preservation of souvenirs of the departed, and the futility of attempting to secure the great dead from contact with their native earth, Mr. Ewbanks says it is the form or features, and not the body or substance of the dead, that should be preserved, and adds:

"The mummies of Egypt are quarried for fuel, and, whether those of the Pharaohs, their wives, their priests, or their slaves, are split open and chopped up with the same indifference as so many pine logs. The gums and balsams used in embalming them have made a good substitution for bituminous coal; and thus the very means employed to preserve them have become the active agents of their dissipation. So it is when the materials of coffins have a high marked value; *they* are then seized as concealed treasure, and their *contents* cast out as rubbish. Like heroes in the Eastern hemisphere, the descendents of Manco were sometimes if not always, entombed in such, and with considerable treasure besides in vessels of gold and silver; hence we learn how the Spanish conquerors sought for, often found, and as often plundered rich Incan sepulchres."

Better than Man-Traps.

Elder Peck was a farmer in New-England, licensed to preach the gospel. In youth he removed to Clinton Park, and purchased the farm on which he resided during the remainder of his life. The neighborhood was destitute of any means of grace, and was notorious for all manner of lawlessness. The former owner of the farm told him that though there were on it many excellent fruit trees, he did not consider them of any value, for the fruit was always stolen, so that he could never gather sufficient for his own use.

As soon as he was settled in his home, Elder Peck gave notice to his neighbors that there would be preaching in his house every Lord's day, and invited them to unite with his family in the service. At first only a few came, but the number increased, until the place became to strait for them. As the fruit season came on, he one day after service, told them what he had heard of the usages of the neighborhood, and said that he considered it a sin against God, to take anything in this manner. He could not bear to have them to commit sin, and therefore took this opportunity of saying that they were perfectly welcome to come whenever they pleased, and take just as much fruit as they wanted. They need not ever ask any of his family, it was all perfectly at their service, and it would please him to have them use it. This he said in all guileless simplicity, expecting that his hearers would so receive it.

In due time the fruit ripened, but to the astonishment of every one, it remained on the trees in perfect security. Not an apple was touched by either man, woman or child. It was as safe as though it had been guarded by a regiment of dragoons. Observing this, he took occasion publicly to offer it to his neighbors as he had done before, welcoming them to as much as they desired. After this, a few persons would now and then come and ask for a basket of apples, but no one took any without permission. This however, did not satisfy the good man. He would load his wagon with fruit and carry it round to his neighbors, begging them to accept as much as they wanted. This was Elder Peck's mode of guarding his orchards.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

The Great Difficulty.

To combine business with religion, to keep up a spirit of serious piety amidst the stir and distraction of a busy and active life—this is one of the difficult parts of a Christian's trials in this world. It is comparatively easy to be religious in the church—to collect our thoughts and compose our feelings, and enter, with an appearance and propiety and decorum, into the offices of religious worship, amidst the quietude of the Sabbath and within the still and sacred precincts of the house of prayer. But to be religious in the world—to be pious and holy and earnest minded in the counting room, the manufactory, the market-place, the field, the farm, to carry out our good and solemn thoughts and feelings into the throng and and thoroughfare of daily life—this is the great difficulty of our christian calling. *No man not lost to all moral influence*, can help feeling his worldly passions calmed, and a degree of seriousness stealing over his mind, when engaged in the performance of the more awful and sacred rites of religion; but the atmosphere of the domestic circle, the exchange, the street, the city's throng, amidst coarse work and cankering cares and toils, is a very different atmosphere from that of a communion table. Passing from the one to the other has often seemed as if the sudden transition from a tropical to a polar climate—from balmy warmth and sunshine to murkey mist and freezing cold. And it appears sometimes as difficult to maintain the strength and steadfastness of religious principle and feeling when we go forth from the church into the world, as it would be to preserve an exotic alive in the open air in the winter, or to keep the lamp that burns steadily within doos from being blown out, if you take it abroad unsheltered from the wind.—*John Caird.*

CURIOUS CASE OF ATTEMPTED POISONING. The Leeds (England) *Intelligencer* narrates an occurrence which took place at a village near Halifax. A wife having become tired of her husband, went to a druggist's shop for arsenic, and refused to say for what she required it; the druggist, therefore, refused to let her have the poison, and, having had his curiousity a little excited, sent for the woman's husband, and informed him of the fact. It was agreed that if she went a second time, something harmless should be sold to her, and the man informed of the fact. This was done, and a small portion of magnesia was exchanged for the sixpence.—When the husband went home to his dinner he pretended at first to have no appetite, and his wife was in the same condition. At last, however, he set to work, made a hearty meal, and pretended to be thirsty and sick, and eventually, to all appearance, died, the woman during the time putting on an appearance of great alarm. The woman's fears and cares, now that he was dead, all left her, and she went up stairs to put a strong cord through a hole in the floor, going down again to adjust it nicely round the deadman's neck; after which she again went up the stairs and began to pull away at the rope. In the meantime the cord was put round the table leg, and that useful domestic article was suspended in place of the other one. John, having seen the "move," stole up quietly to see the rope rightly fastened. On the feelings of the perfidious woman, on seeing her husband so suddenly come to life again, we cannot enlarge.

THE DISTANCE OF THE SUN FROM THE EARTH INCREASING.—The German journals have given some tables which prove that the distance between the earth and the sun is increasing annually, and argue from it that the increasing humidity of our summers and the loss of fertility by the earth are to be attributed solely to this circumstance. No credit has heretofore been given to traditions of ancient Egyptians and Chinese, according to which these people formerly said the sun's disc was almost four times as large as we now see it, for they estimated the apparent diameter of the sun as double of what it is seen in our day. If, however, we pay attention to the continued diminution of the apparent diameter of the sun, according to the best observation of several centuries, we must suppose that the ancients were not mistaken in the estimates they have transmitted to us. In the course of six thousand years from the present time, they assume that the distance will be so great that only an eighth part of the warmth we now enjoy from the sun will be communicated to the earth and it will then be covered with eternal ice in the same manner as we now see the plains of the North, where the elephant formerly lived, and have neither spring nor autumn.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Kouan-tse, a celebrated economist of the Celestial Empire, who lived more than two thousand years ago, made the following just remarks:—

"There is no commerce permanently advantageous but the exchange of things useful and necessary. The trade in articles of pomp, elegance or curiosity, whether carried on by exchange or by money payments, suppose the existence of luxury; now luxury, which is the abundance of what is superfluous among certain citizens, supposes the want of necessaries among others. The more horses the rich put to thier chariots, the more people will have to walk on foot; the more thier houses are vast and magnificent, the more those of the poor are small and miserable; the more their tables are covered with dainties, the more people there are reduced to eat rice and barley.

The best that can be done for men in a social state by means of industry and labor, is that all should have the necessaries and some the conveniences of life."

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1856.

Job Printing.

Will our friends please bear in mind that we have in connection with the "PACIFIC" a Job Printing department, and are prepared to print at short notice such work as Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Billets, Posters, Hand-bills, Bill-heads, Labels, and every other description of printing, in all colors. Our terms are as low as any in the State.

The Christian Sabbath.

One of our cotemporaries has an article upon "A Rational Sabbath," in which various fit modes of spending the day are enumerated.—These are left wholly to the taste and inclination of each individual, whether they incline to the green fields, the theater or the church. The editor accounts for the popular idea of the Sabbath, but neglects to inform us upon what ground his own notion of the Sabbath rests. It must come either from scripture or reason. If from scripture, every account which is there given of the Sabbath, mentions its religious, as well as its recreative use. In scripture the ordinance is, at least in part, a religious one; and we are not at liberty to select out that part which suits us best and omit the remainder. If we go to reason to find the origin of a rational Sabbath, it is surprising that reason, which works so differently in devising things of mere expediency, should here produce uniformity. Reason accedes to the wise arrangement which gives us a Sabbath: it never originated the Sabbath. Man received his idea of the Sabbath alone from revelation. Its nature and use are there clearly indicated. The *rational* use of the Sabbath is such a use as He appointed for it, who arranges our times and seasons. One great use of the Sabbath, as stated in scripture, is rest: rest to the weary world, to body and mind. But it has also its religious uses no *less* important.

Another paper in this city, copies from the *London News* a series of extracts, *obviously* going to show that since the abolishment of Judaism, we have no Sabbath, other than such an one as each person may choose to observe for himself. In general we remark concerning these extracts, that a single quotation, taken from the body of a work, gives no fair view of the writer's opinion upon the subject in hand. And again; most of the writers quoted from, were arguing simply against a Jewish view of the Sabbath; and some of them, in strongly enforcing their objections against the transfer of Jewish ideas to the christian dispensation, use language stronger and more open to misrepresentation than they would otherwise have used.—Every one of those whose words are quoted, was sincerely an upholder of the Sabbath in all its now received intent, but not an upholder of it upon the Jewish basis and with the Jewish mode or spirit of observing it.

And again, in these quotations the connection in which they are placed is evidently intended to force upon some of them a construction which they will not bear. For instance the words of Christ, "My Father worketh hitherto and I work," have no reference to manual labor. And again, Paul had not reference to the Sabbath but to ceremonial days in this passage: "One man esteemeth one day above another: another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." Some of the writers quoted, indeed, rest the obligation to observe the Sabbath on other grounds than a change of the day from the Jewish Sabbath; and some, even, deny the binding obligation of the fourth commandment; yet it is well known that the whole christian world has maintained the two-fold use of the Sabbath: the religious and recreative; and that nearly the entire body of christians consider the Lord's day as succeeding in the place of the ancient Sabbath, which was older than Judaism, but divested of the ceremonies which Judaism attached to it.

The Christian Sabbath, as we hold it, is an institution unchanged from the creation. As the Savior said, "The Sabbath was made for man." It was made for the universal race. It existed before Judaism. Its existence was assumed in the giving of the tables of the law. It was not then created. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." The ten commandments, announced formally first to the Jews, before the institutingof that national system which was to pass away in a specified time, were for all the world. They have nothing to do with Judaism. The reasons attached to them are of universal application. The Savior, in giving a summary of them, in brief and beautiful comprehensiveness, declares their eternal application. Every command has a reach beyond a single age or nation. No christian sect limits them to the Jews. They are the foundation of every christian code; they embrace all morality in their sublime injunctions. The objects to be obtained by them are universal. Idolatry and profanity are always sinful. There is the same reason why the Sabbath should have, *in some mode*, a religious use now, as that it should have ever had. The honoring of parents, the refraining from murder, from adultery, from stealing, from bearing false witness, from coveting that which is another's, these are duties of universal obligation. It is singular that men should select out that concerning the Sabbath alone, from this universal, wonderful code,—and strike off the clause which appoints to it a religious use, on the plea that it was connected with Judaism. This is neither christianity nor reason. If man needed a Sabbath for religious use formerly, he has not now passed into such a condition of moral excellence that he can afford to dispense with this part of its use.

The changing of the day from the seventh to the first, in no wise affects the obligation to observe it, or the nature of the observance due to it. The apostles, who affected the change, acted under inspiration. It was wise; as delivering the day from Jewish thraldoms. It had divine cause; for the resurrection of Jesus hallowed the first day of the week, as the resting from the work of creation before-time hallowed the last. Profane history shows that the first christians universally observed the day; not with the restraints of Jewish obligations, defining the distance which constitute the limits of a Sabbath day's journey, but with recognition of its religious use, and entire devotion to the two-fold ends to be attained by a Sabbath: always giving preference to the religious, inasmuch as the soul is of more value than the body. And so it has come down to us. In every history it appears clearly how the good order of a community and its general intelligence and prosperity have been connected with the proper observance of the Sabbath. If there be not a day peculiarly set apart for attention to religious observances, religion is sure to decline and to be overwhelmed. It is the part of sound judgment then, founded on widest experience, that the State should recognise a Sabbath; not prescribing modes or forcing attendance upon religious duties, yet favoring the recognition of the Sabbath and *promoting*, in the great masses *who are influenced by, more than they influence, the laws*, a just recognition of the Sabbath. They who would blot out the words Sabbath and Bible from our statutes, are not the best friends of the State. They forget that our freedom is built upon the one and perpetuated by the other. To every instructed human conscience comes the obligatory command, "Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work: But the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, not thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them *is*, and rested the seventh day, wherefore the LORD blessed the Sabbath-day, and hallowed it." To those who lived before Christ, the divine resting from labor on the seventh day, "sanctified and hallowed" that day: to us since, the resurrection of Christ sanctifies and hallows the day on which he rose.

The two-fold use of the Sabbath is obligatory and will be both as long as man requires physical rest, and as long as he is required to become a religious being; and that, no doubt, is as long as he lives upon the earth. It is good to rest on the Sabbath, but it is better both to rest and to worship. It grieves us not to see men unharnessed from the toil of the week turning to enjoy themselves on the Sabbath. They better range the fields for pleasure than resort to them for labor. They will be better beings for it, morally as well as stronger physically. The same is not true of theater going. We can turn a pleased eye upon the groups of families in clean attire, with smiling children, going forth into the sunshine and pure air and freedom and soul-freshening of a Sabbath walk. And yet we cannot forget that also they are immortal minds requiring instruction, which the drudgery of the week gives them little time to obtain, and instruction in which a portion of the Sabbath can be most fitly and profitably employed. To these, as to all, will come the cloudy day of sickness, and the night hour of death. It is not pleasure alone, though drunk in as the barley absorbs sunshine, that can gird these for the hour of adversity and prepare them calmly to die.—*They* assume a fearful responsibility who encourage these, alone to lay off care, and revel in thoughtlessness in the gay hour of strength.—There is another life, there are other present wants of man, than those of rest for the weary limbs and unbending for the intent mind.

What think you, pleasure seekers! of the christian's Sabbath: the true christian? Has he no deep pleasure, as on Sabbath morning he leads the thoughts of his household to Him who has appointed the blessed rest of the Sabbath, and again walks in the midst of clean and bright and smiling groups, to the house of sacred worship? Does he return without joy, with that group, more instructed than from the fields, better armed for a life of virtue, than they would be in the theater? Does not nature put on its pure and beauteous aspects to him, his mind prepared to enjoy it by communion with the skies? And when evening has come, is there not a satisfaction, a sense of progress and of a gain which no worldly use of the day can bestow? The faces that return from church are not less bright because the mind has been fed. The hearts that cluster and nestle at evening in the home-circle are not less joyous because they have gained good through the day. *They* are weary and they say "when will the Sabbath be past?" who are anxious to return to business. They come from the Sabbath dissatisfied, to whom it has brought no good.

One of the most common images used to represent heaven, and which has its foundation in the Bible, is that of the Sabbath, an eternal Sabbath. What idea is thus represented? Is it the Jewish Sabbath of ceremonies and restraints? That is not heaven. Is it the *rational Sabbath* which includes the worship of God, or not, as man pleases? We rather think not.

It is *the Sabbath*, in its truest meaning, as known in all ages of the world, that is used to prefigure heaven. They know its meaning, whose earliest, best associations have been in christian homes, where the Sabbath was a delight; a mingling of a joyous tone with the deepest, *deepest* feelings of the soul. He knows the meaning of that word Sabbath as applied to heaven, who wearied with scenes of toil and care has entered, with a sweet sense of rest, the confines of that day sacred to communion with God.—He knows it, whose heart, each Sabbath, in the bright, the beautiful assembly, goes forth in conscious worship to the God of assemblies. He only who has kept a Sabbath *holy*, can understand one of the most precious images by which it is commonly represented. He only can anticipate with joy the prospect of mingling in those scenes which on the *Lord's Day*, in vision, the revelator beheld.

Ditch Property.

We occasionally meet with paragraphs, the design and tendency of which are to encourage investments in mining canals and ditches. We earnestly desire the development of the wealth of the State. We would be glad to see ditches threading every hill in the mountains, pouring along, through all the dry summer, the water which is so indispensable for the securing of gold. A few years since it was thought to be only necessary to secure stock in ditches, in order to be certain of wealth. Small ditches, controlled economically by a few individuals, have, in almost all cases, been remunerative. But not so with large ditches. The first stockholders have in these, in numerous instances, lost their all before the work was completed; and subsequent companies, succeeding to their labors at small expense, have reaped the advantage. This was so in the largest ditches of Placer and Tuolumne counties. The Mokelumne Hill ditch, which promised to be one of the most remunerative in the country, fell into the hands of speculators, who robbed the smaller stockholders of their all, and divided the spoils among themselves.—It has been managed by speculators to this day.

A man's money may as well be thrown into the ocean as be placed at the control of the directors of these California corporations. The large holders contrive to swallow up the small, as the fat kine the lean. We have seen too many men ruined in this manner, to be willing to encourage any man to invest money in California where it is placed beyond his own control. Where large capitalists can undertake and carry through *and control* these public works, they will prove remunerative to themselves as well as a great public benefit. But we have seen enough of the mountains to advise all others to withhold their money; except so far as they are willing to *give* it to develop the wealth of the country. Their investments, in nine cases out of ten, will prove a throwing away of their money to benefit a subsequent company, as in the case of the Bear river canal, or Tuolumne Co. ditch, or a giving it to speculators as in that of Mokelumne Hill. To all who have but little money, and none to lose, we say, keep out of ditches.

Public Schools.

The past week has been one of unusual interest in our schools. Examinations and exhibitions have awakened enthusiam among the thousands of children, and called together the parents, day after day, to witness the evidences of progress, and development in the youthful mind. What a charm in the opening, immortal flower for every eye! What delighting promise for fruit which is above all price! What wonderful romance dewlls in the mystery of a young, immortal being! We have sometimes trembled with delight to see the spirit flame forth, suddenly and marvellously, in answer to a new qustion, or in quick collision with a strange idea. What exceeding rapture, in true, boyish eloquence! How passing beautiful is the sweet reading of a little girl. What gushing, heaven life in their full, general song! Ye sad, and gloomy, go in amongst the glad children, and the "silver lining," of your cloudy nature, will soon be turned out, and your breast will beat with the frantic steps of the Queen of May.

We have visited three of these schools, and are clear in pronouncing them the best conducted common schools we have ever seen. For an advanced system of teaching, for order, for cleanliness and pleasantness in the buildings, for gentlemanly deportment among the boys, and delicacy among the girls, for nearly all the advantages which can be offerred to these primary classes, our Public Free Schools have seldom been surpassed. We speak of those which we have seen; some which have recently been established, or are less favorably located cannot be expected to stand as well as the older and larger schools. Though in some, there may be incompetent teachers, (what more wonderful, if not?) though under control of a board, elected for political reasons, and trameled in their action by conflicting prejudices—yet the schools may be the pride, and are the hope of our city. Faithfully have these teachers labored through many months of wrong and want: now we trust they will receive their pay in money, as well as in generous gratitude. While by sectarian eagerness, and political subserviency, the free common school system was almost destroyed—suspended for weeks—it is now to be hoped that the great common good will triumph over the greediness of any party, which seeks its ends by gratifying a narrow, bigoted and insatiable sectarianism.

The classes which have particularly distinguished themselves, in our hearing, are those in orthography, in reading, in arithmetic, and in grammar. The modern lamentable neglect in spelling and analysis, stands corrected by these teachers. We have never listened to a public examination so pitilessly searching, and yet perfectly sustained, as that of the 1st Arithmetic class in the Rincon School, on Tuesday. The reading of some of these little misses, of ten or twelve summers, in the Powell st. school, also of the lads in the Rincon School, called, as they were, upon a score of miscellaneous selections, surprised us with its ease and naturalness. The grammatical analysis, in the Bush st., school, was remarkably clean and handsome. But we cannot particularize. Some scholars and and classes are not yet *waked up*. The institution is young, and in all its departments throughout the city, promises to be more than what it is. The thorough examinations to which they are regularly subjected, by a controlling Board of Education, gives a warrant of of faithfulness and devotion among teachers, studiousness and emulation in all the masses of children.

We cannot forget that Education and virtue are always allied, that ignorance and vice are always together in every community. These free schools are the gushing fountains of truth and morals, welling up in every portion of the city, inviting the children of all languages, and of every faith to "come and drink without money and without price." "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters; whosoever will, let him come!"

LATE AT CHURCH.—Late at church! Although the services of Divine Worship do not commence till 11 o'clock, A. M., yet how many come *late to church*! In other cities there are sessions of the Sabbath School punctually and fully attended at 9 *o'clock* in the morning, and public worship commences at *half-past ten*; and, as a general thing, the members of the congregations are all, or nearly all, in their seats, when the hour of worship arrives. Then the services can commence with propriety and stillness, undisturbed by late comers. There is surely no conceivable reason why there should not now be the same habits of punctuality in attendance upon Divine Worship here, that there is elsewhere. It is just as easy, if people determined to have it so, to be at the place of worship *at the hour*, as five, ten, or fifteen minutes afterward.

And surely the importance of the service,—and a due and proper respect to Him whom we assemble to worship, ought to induce us to be in our places at the appointed time.

It is equally demanded, as a matter of good taste, and of sound, religious principle.

MAY FESTIVALS.—We attended the exhibition and festival of the Bush Street School, under charge of Mr. Denman, held at Turnverein Hall, on Tuesday evening last. The occasion was one of interest, and drew together an audience which filled the Hall to overflowing. The exercises, consisting of declamations, readings, singing and music, reflected much credit upon both teachers and scholars. At the close of the literary performances, Mr. Denman was called upon the stage and presented with a beautiful writing desk, a gift of the scholars, which was totally unexpected, and for which he returned suitable thanks.

We were also present at a similar exhibition at the Musical Hall, last evening, of the Powell street school, under charge of Mr. Holmes, where everything passed off pleasantly. At both of these festivals the scholars were dressed uniformly and with taste. Mr. Holmes was also surprised by the receipt of a beautiful silver goblet, a gift of his scholars.

The presence of such audiences as crowded both these exhibitions, show the interest felt in the cause of education in this community.

The festival of the Rincon School comes off to-morrow at Russ' Garden. The exhibition, held at the school-house on Wednesday, we were unable to attend; but learn that the exercises were of very great interest.

THE CONSOLIDATION BILL.—We have prepared a synopsis of the Consolidation Bill, as it relates to Common School, which we will give next week.

☞ By telegraph from Sacramento, we learn that the sentence of Nicholas Graham, convicted of murder, and who was to have been hung to-morrow, has been delayed by the Governor, until the 30th May.

Editorial Correspondence.

Leaving Wisconsin Hill, we descended into one of the deepest cañons, aside from those of the main rivers, in California. But an excellent wagon road, dug into the precipitous sides of the gorge, gradually lets one down by a moderate grade over three miles, till he stands upon the bridge of a fine little stream and looks up at the vast mountain elevations, encircled with clouds above him. Here it is pleasant to rest awhile, and muse upon the sublime features of nature, as the mind recedes in thought through the inconceivable periods of time since these mighty forms took shape and the great earth evolved its solid mass from the chaos of its primal state. Once these vast mountains did not exist; nought but air and vapor and smoke pervaded the space they relatively occupy. A vast ocean rolled beneath, and at its bottom piled strata on strata of rock, and sand, and clay, while inextinguishable internal fires remelted and cemented them in solid mass again; and mighty earthquakes heaved and bent the heated layers, and raised the whole from the deep foundation, hurling back the waters, and lifting the continent with its mountains to the skies. Then thousands, yea hundreds of thousands, or even millions of years, successively passed away, while vast changes took place. Oceans and continents alternated; mountains and valleys took each other's places; great islands rose and were washed away, and succeeded by fathomless seas.—Earth's boundless waters, boiling from internal heat, overloaded the air with dense vapors, which driven by terrible tornados over the high lands, poured down floods of water that swept with resistless fury from the mountain heights, gorging the elevated lands into deep cañons, breaking up the solid rocks, and scattering their fragments, with the precious metals they contained, wherever an eddy gave time for their disposition, or sweeping the whole far from their original localities. Then followed successive creations of vegetable and animal life, extending through thousands and perhaps millions of years, till the last creative period of earth had come. That period of six days was completed, when man stood forth in the image of God.

What immensity of time: what vastness of results! How the longest life of man dwindles to an hour, and his most glorious works fade away to nothing. Oh time! Oh eternity! How earnestly the first points to the last, how solemnly the last absorbs the first. How men struggle for the one, the momentary, the nothing, but fight against the other, blind their eyes to its truths, and bar it from their thoughts.—How reasonably does religion call upon them to awake from their lethargy, to feel themselves born for endless life, to know and rejoice, and progress forever in the infinite perfections of God. Wonderfully does the Bible, in exact accordance with nature, reveal the past and the future. Men, as commentators and opposers, have said, the Bible declares the world but six thousand years old, yet not a passage of the scriptures asserts this. Though written from two to four thousand years since, in days of the greatest comparative ignorance, when superstition and corruption prevailed, and the sciences were imperfectly known, yet was it written in words the most appropriate, in ideas the most exalted, and on subjects the most difficult and important. But not a passage conflicts with true science, not a sentiment is opposed to nature. How certain that man could not have been its author, but that the spirit of God inspired it, and revealed it from heaven. It declares exactly man's destiny, and points him onward to a noble, a blessed, an advancing future, progressing in all that is holy and good forever. A light to our feet and a lamp to our path, it is a necessity of our circumstances, to guide us through doubt and darkness to eternal truth. When these mountains shall again disappear, and the earth and the works therein be burned up, and the sun and the moon be removed, and there be a new heaven and a new earth, the truths of the Bible, and the blessedness of those who choose them shall yet continue forever. But duty, work, action, pertain to man's existence here, while hope in the atoning merits of Christ and trust in God, fill him with humble confidence as to the future.

We arose, ascended the opposite high mountain side, and found repose for the night at a town of early settlement, called Yankee Jim's. This is a town of some thirty families, with the usual number of single adventurers in search of a fortune to carry away with them. This class usually do but little for the permanent good of a place, saying, "what is it to them?" they are going away soon, they can do nothing for schools, churches, literary and social organizations.—But at the same time, they will spend ten times as much as would be necessary for these, at the billiard table, in the drinking saloon, at the theatre and dance, and in numberless other ways of dissipation. How different is the language of the worldling from that of the christian. The first says, do only that in which *yourself* is interested; number one is the first law of nature; charity begins at home. But the language of the last is, do all for the glory of God and the good of your fellow creatures; let each look to the interests of others as well as to his own. The advancement of society in Yankee Jim's is about the same as in other high mountain towns. A large Division of the Sons, a Temple, and Odd Fellow's or Mason's Lodge, on old log church and a schoolhouse of 1850, and many pleasant family cottages, with ornamented door-yards, fine picket fences and good gardens, give the place an attractive aspect for those who would choose a pleasant, advantageous home in the higher hills. The mining in this region is good and permanent. Immediately in the vicinity of the town across a small ravine on the soth, excellent mining, with, powerful hydraulics, is carried on. In the last locality, some first class tunnels have been carried into pay dirt, and are returning large receipts. But we have found that most all statistical reports of the yield of such tunnels convey an utterly false conception to readers abroad: for there are so many modifying circumstances, unenumerated expenses, which reduce the real income to a moderate amount, that nineteen-twentieths of the reports of rich diggings ought to be set aside as of no account. But the dry weather had so unfavorably affected nearly all the miners in this locality, that almost a panic prevailed. If rains do not come a famine must follow. Three-fourths of the hydraulic claims have been unworked in their proper manner for nearly nine months, if a few odd days be excepted. Nor can they be worked for eight months to come, unless heavy rains fall very soon. Our visit was, therefore, short.

Passing over a moderate range upon the south, two and a half miles, we visited another important mining town and locality called Todd's Valley. The excessive dry winter has prevented here three-fourths of the work which would have been done if the season had been a wet one. Only few of the claims were paying well. It is one of the most quiet and pleasant towns in the mountains, of nearly one half the size of Yankee Jims. Extending along to the N. E., six miles on a level with Todd's Valley, and lying under the edge of a high mountain range, is a mining region called, most of the way, Forest Hill, consisting wholly of tunnel claims running under the mountain, of which some are paying well. The claims are extencive and the tunnels far apart. This mining locality terminates in a town called Sarahsville, where many good claims are opened, and one good quartz mill is in successful opperation. About fifteen families are here residing, and if they were only contented to make this their home, it would be indeed a lovely neighborhood.

Four miles now intervene with one deep canon before we come to other mining localities. The first is a small place called Bird's Flat. One mile and a half farther on, we reached one of the most important mining towns, for a place so limited in geographical extent, known generally as Michigan Bluffs, though their Post Office is named Michigan City. Thirty families are residing here, and society appears to be comparatively good. Mining is carried on principally by powerful hydraulics, and by deep shafts. Into one of these, called the Dunn claim, we descended a little over sixty feet, let down by the bucket in miner style, and passed around to visit its under-ground laborers. Everything seemed quite convenient, dry and neat. The drift was high enough for one to stand and work with ease. We would have enjoyed engaging in labor with them, about as much as in any mechanic's shop at the East. We should prefer however the sun light, and the out-door labors of a farm. We concluded that twelve dollars a day would be a fair estimate of the average nett receipts to a workman in the best claim here, though three dollars a day, without board was the price of wages. Here, too, the dry weather greatly retarded all operations, though less than in some other places. Twice a good congregation assembled upon the Sabbath in their neat pleasant church, to whom we addressed the words of life. But a fuller description we must defer till we visit it again, at a more prosperous time.

S. V.

THE SUNDAY BILL.—The Sabbath law, after having passed one branch of the legislature, and having been reported favorbly by the committee of the other house, was finally left among the unfinished business of the session. We trust that those who have sought this law for the closing of business on the Sabbath in the mountain towns, will not wait for another legislature to accomplish this result; but at whatever sacrifice, that they will secure for themselves, and do what they can towards securing for the community, the benefits, physical and moral, of a Sabbath. They who do this, for principle's sake, will have no cause to regret it.

☞ The Republican State Convention is now being held at Sacramento. They first convened on Wednesday, the 30th. Nathaniel Bennett, of San Francisco, was chosen President.

Downieville Correspondence.

DOWNIEVILLE April 21st 1856.

EDS: PACIFIC.—In these little mining villages there are always matters of local interest, enough to keep us alive and talking, but seldom matters of so general interest as too entitle them to notice in your columns. And this is the reason why your Downieville correspondent has been apparrently so forgetful of you. He has not forgotten you, but has had nothing to say: and your columns are now much too closely crowded for him to presume to spread his simple, humble self upon them.

But last Friday was a memorable day in Downieville. For the first time in Sierra Co., the law has vindicated itself in the death of a murderer. M. D. Harlow was arrested a few months since in San Francisco—the general resort and hiding place of criminals—for the murder of a companion named Smith, near Rabbit Creek in this county. He was tried at the last session of our District Court, found guilty and sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

This case was an aggravated one, and the evidence, although purely circumstantial, irresistable. What the prisoner declared in his confession, was evidently true in the view of all who heard the testimony.—He killed Smith willfully, maliciously and corruptly. That confession, by the way, is well worthy to be read. The course of evil-doing there described is full of warning to the young men of California. It seems to be for the most part ingenuous and truthful; but the attempt made in it to implicate an innocent and respected woman, in the commission of his crime, is regarded as an evidence of malice cherished by him to the last.

Harlow was of an intelligent and pious family; and if personal appearance is worth anything as an index of mental capacity, he might have been a great man, if he had only willed to be a good one.

Probably three thousand people witnessed his last end. There was a manifest sympathy for the criminal, but at the same time a manifest conviction of the justice and necessity of the awful penalty he was called to suffer. May his fate strike terror to the hearts of those among us who trifle with human life, and restore to the community the security only gained where the ruler "beareth not the sword in vain."

In good morals and matters of public interest, I think we are still progressing. There are two congregations here upon the Sabbath, both well sustained. The failing health of Rev. Mr. Ewart, having forced him to relinquish his work here, Rev. Mr. Hill, lately of Grass Valley, has taken his place. He is well received among us, and seems admirably adapted to the work he has to do. A movement is on foot to supply the necessity alluded to by your corresponding Editor, in his letter from this place, by building a neat and capacious school-house. A lot has been secured, and the contracts are completed, I believe, throughout. Only the "rocks" now need to be forthcoming.

*

For the Pacific

Mariners Church vs. Novel's.

I was pained to see the communication in the *Pacific* last week upon this subject. The writer had received a wrong impression upon his own mind, in regard to it, and by these few words, reimpressed the same upon the minds of thousands through out the State. A reader could only conclude that the vilest species of "yellow covered literature," were stowed away, upon the shelves in the library of the Mariner's Church. I presume this was the supposition of the writer, and if it had been so, he ought to have said just what he did, but before allowing himself to credit any thing so monstrous, he should have had unquestionable evidence of the fact. The truth is this: "James life of Edward the Black Prince," and "Robinson Crusoe," are the only novels which were ever in the library. The first was not supposed by Mr. Davis, to be a novel; he had large numbers of all sorts of books donated to him for his library, and he studiously selected out all which he supposed were books of romance, with the single exception of "Robinson Crusoe," which he thought it would be well to have there, for the purpose of interesting sailors, and on account of its excellent moral tone. Both these books have long since been removed.

There is no enterprize in this city, which more commands the sympathy of the good, than this—there is certainly none, which has been carried on by the indefatigable labors of one single, devoted man, against every species of discouragement, to its successful issue, like this: then, to see the few lines, last week published before the world,—given to the thousands who read the *Pacific*, was really too bad. I am sure that the "Pastor" who wrote it, will regret the work of his hand—he certainly would if he had seen the injured man, sorrowing and indignant at such an unexpected stroke—indeed, "the unkindest cut of all."

L.

College of California.

The Committee appointed by the Presbytery of San Francisco and Association of California, to examine and report upon the condition of the College School at Oakland, respectfully present the following, as the result of a thorough investigation of its affairs: First,—*The public demand for such a School.* In this State, and at this time, these demands are obviously most urgent and imperative There are, at the present moment, hundreds of boys in the State who wish to advance in their studies beyond the limited range of our Common Schools. There must be an opportunity given to the best scholars who, in these primary institutions, have out-grown their classes, to go on in the career of science and learning, for which nature has evidently appointed them, and upon which a high civilization evidently demands that they shall enter. *The new world, forming here, must have educated mind and conscience to control it; the new generation coming on must not be repressed and made barbarous.* Thousands of miles, and great expense, separate us from home Institutions; but few of our youth ever reach them; we need opportunities for the choicest education upon our own soil.

Again. This is a Protestant community. We must then establish Protestant institutions for the ages to come. But a Jesuitical school is using every art to monopolize the education of the State. Rome has poured out her money, and her men for this purpose; and to-day, these emissaries of the Pope are corrupting with their insidious influence, scores of Protestant youth. They are sent to these schools, not because parents do not abominate Popery, but because they *cannot find, any where else, so good advantages of study.* Protestant fathers, shall this thing be said? Descendants of the Puritans, shall this be the education of your children upon the Pacific?

Second.—*Means and Advantages already possessed.*—Nearly three years since, a project was formed to establish a Collegiate School, such as the time demanded, and the coming ages would sustain. A large and beautiful tract of ground (seven acres) was secured in the grove of Oakland, and a convenient building, at an expense of $4000, was erected upon it, and immediately occupied by the incipient school. The property now belonging to this institution, was reckoned to be worth $20,000, when incorporated by the State Legistature, about a year ago. It may be remarked, that it is the first incorporated Collegiate Institute in the State. This school has been, from the first, under charge of Rev. Henry Durant, formerly a tutor in Yale College, and a man of distinguished literary attainments. During the last term several applications were refused, because the building could accommodate no more. The classes in Spanish and French, are taught by a gentleman to whom one of these languages is vernacular, who also is familiar with the English tongue, and experienced in teaching—thus unusual facilities are afforded the students, for the acquisition of the modern polite languages. The pupils have their private rooms in the institution, and make up the family of the principal, where a strong home influence is sought to be exerted over all. The temptations of the city are unfelt, and everything conspires to win the young mind to the love of truth and purity.

It is expected that one of the teachers will be regularly sustained, by the "Society for the Promotion of Collegiate Education," so that we may depend upon a full and permanent board of instruction. These are its means and advantages,—a prosperous beginning—an unrivalled climate—an assured and excellent faculty, and a broad foundation laid forever.

Third.—*Its immediate wants.*—First, and above everything else, an additional building is demanded, for the accommodation of Students, and for recitation rooms. The present building has been crowded, and numbers turned away. Every portion of the edifice is so occupied, that there is no room left for the recitations of the classes. All have been heard in one room. This difficulty must be immediately removed, or the school cannot be successfully conducted. We must not let our young men be turned away, when they knock to be admitted. A wing 30 ft. by 20 will afford the desired accommodations. A laundry, clothes room, and enlarged kitchen are also demanded. It is hoped, that economically expended, $1,500 would enable the Trustees to meet these immediate demands of the school. Meanwhile, a library should be established, and apparatus procured. These are essential concomitants in every such institution.

The founding of an institution of learning, affords to the man of wealth an opportunity of blessing his race, which is truly enviable. By one stroke of his hand he may open a fountain which shall flow on for ages and ages—water, more life-giving and sweet than that which gushed forth beneath the rod of Moses. To the pious, and the public-spirited, and those who wish to benefit their race, this paper is sent. It appeals to you for $1,500 immediately—in earnestness, which must not be disappointed; it asks of the poor their mite; it asks of all to deny themselves, that they may save the youth, and bless mankind, and honor God.

E. S. LACY.
A. A. BAKER.
I. H. BRAYTON.
J. E. BENTON.

P. S.—Donations may be sent to Mr. Edward Mc Lane, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the College of California, San Francisco.

AMERICAN RIFLES FOR RUSSIA.—It is stated that a Russian agent was in Worcester, Mass., a short time since, and made a contract with a manufacturer there for several thousand rifles. They are to be of the Sharp pattern, with some improvements.

The Boston *Transcript* says that an aged couple were recently married in that city, the bridegroom being 92 years old, and the bride 72

Arrival of the John L. Stephens.

TWO WEEKS LATER.

The mail steamer being telegraphed, just as we were going to press, we awaited its arrival, in order to give our up-country readers the earliest Eastern news.

The *John L. Stephens* arrived at 3 o'clock this P. M., bringing dates from New York to the 5th ult.

We are indebted to the Pacific Express Co. for early delivery of Eastern papers.

FEARFUL RIOT AT PANAMA.—We learn by Freeman & Co.'s Express, that a serious riot had occurred at Panama, occasioned by an American passenger refusing to pay for some fruit. A quarrel ensued, and the American shot the native. A general melee was the result.—The natives of Panama attacked the Americans, robbed and murdered all that fell in their hands. Two hotels were destroyed. At one time there was danger of the natives attacking the Co.'s small steamer, and massacreing all on board.—There were over six hundred passengers on board; the steamer was aground, and no chance for any one to escape.

There are about 25 or 30 Americans killed, and 50 to 75 wounded. Owing to the intense excitement when we left Panama, it was impossible to get a correct list.

Atlantic News.

The *Stephens* brings no news of the missing steamship *Pacific*. The steamer *Arctic* had returned bringing no tidings. But little hope is now entertained of her safety. It is thought that she must have struck an iceberg, and gone down. All accounts agree in stating that there never has been more ice in the Atlantic, and consequently so much danger attending navigation, than in the last two or three months.

The *N. Y. Tribune* gives an account of the loss of the packet ship *John Rutledge*, which left Liverpool on the 16th of January. On the 20th the ship struck an iceburg and went down. One hundred and thirty-five lives were lost.—Only one life was saved, that a boy named Thos. W. Nye, one of the crew.

By telegraph to the *Tribune*, April 3d, we learn that Hopper was re-elected Governor of Rhode Island, by 3,000 majority.

The recall of Col. Wheeler, U.S. Minister to Nicaragua, is anticipated.

It is said that a project, calculated to damage Walker's movements in Nicaragua, is now before the Cabinet.

European News.

By this arrival we have dates from Liverpool to March 19th.

BIRTH OF A FRENCH PRINCE.—On Sunday the 15th of March, the Empress gave birth to a son. Great manifestations of joy were made in Paris on the occasion. He has been named Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, fils de France.

RESTORATION OF PEACE.—It was generally believed that the treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday the 22nd, or Monday the 24th of March. In the event of delay occurring, the armistice would be extended to the 30th of April.

There is no other news of importance by this arrival. The papers are full of gratulatory addresses respecting the infant Bonapart.

The actual business of the Conference is said to be over, and the Committee of the representative of each of the powers is engaged in drawing up the formal treaty of peace.

Interior News.

MURDERS.—On the 22nd ult., at Spanish Flat, a bloody affray occured, in which one man, T. M. Jackson, was killed, and Hamilton Brown and Charles Haywood were severely wounded. Mr. Brown is severely wounded in the hip and right arm, and head badly bruised. Mr. Haywood is severely wounded in the breast. The difficulty originated about conflicting mining interests.

In Barker Valley, Solano county, some two weeks since, an old man named Perry, was murderd by two brothers named McCoy, and a hired man. It was clearly a cold-blooded and villainous murder; and yet the parties were tried before a Justice, (a bar keeper!) and he acquitted them. The Grand Jury of that county have, however, found a true bill of indictment against them. The hired man has absconded. Perry was about sixty years of age.

At Chinese Camp, on the 22nd, Edward Conway, by a Chileno named Pancho. The cause of the murder is supposed to be on account of Conway having taken an active part in arresting and bringing to punishment several Chilenos. Pancho, it is said killed a man at Pine Log Crossing some year or two ago. The murderer made his escape; and the citizens, turning out in search of him, came across a lot of Chilenos, supposed to be accessory to the murder, when two of them were killed, and another taken and immediately hung. The greatest excitement existed among the people in that vicinity, and numerous parties had gone in pursuit of the murderer.

In a Spanish brothel at Iowa Hill on Monday last, an American was mortally wounded by a Mexican.

The Trinity Times, Humboldt Bay, gives an account of a quarrel between two men, when a third named Murray, who was in no wise implicated in the difficulty was shot. Whiskey, and the horrible practice of carrying weapons, did the work. Murray was a respectable man, and doing a good business.

At Nevada, on Saturday last, a drunken man named Ahern, went to the house of a Mr. Clark, became abusive, was shot, and it is thought mortally wounded.

At Folsom, on the 27th, a drunken row occured between parties who had been engaged the night previous in drinking and dancing, in which several were so badly wounded that but slight hopes are sustained of their recovery.

A man named George Martell was stabbed in the thigh by his partner, one Friend, on the afternoon of the 22nd, on Doten's Bar Placer county. Recovery doubtful.

MELTING OF THE THE SNOW.—The Marysville *Herald* says that the present state of the Yuba denotes that the mountain snows are dissolving, but learns from miners that it lies so compact that their is no probability of any great rising of the rivers. The gradual melting which we may expect this season, will be highly beneficial to the mining interest.

☞ The Iowa Hill *News* says that in forty minutes' time on Saturday last, rain fell to the depth of nine-tenths of an inch.

☞ The last of the Trinty Mountain Robbers, a Dutchman named Dolph, was arrested at Folsom on the 22nd.

THE MORMONS report that they employ about 190 missionaries at home and abroad.

John L. Stephens.
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Sabbath School Convention.

To SABBATH SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON:

At the monthly meeting of the San Francisco Sabbath School Union, held on the second Sabbath evening in February last, it was unanimously resolved that a Convention be held in this city on the second week in June next, commencing on Thursday the 12th of said month, at such place as shall hereafter be designated. The Convention to be composed of all the Superintendents and Teachers in this State and Oregon, for the purpose of communicating statistics and other information in relation to the progress and general condition of every Sabbath School connected with Evangelical Churches in this State and Oregon, as well as for mutual consultation and prayer in behalf of this important work.

It is believed by the Executive Committee of the Sabbath School Union, who are appointed to call this Convention, that the Sabbath School Institution is of vast importance to the religious interests of California and this whole wide extended Pacific Coast. And that upon the religious instruction of the young who are coming forward to fill the places of the present generation, depends, in a great degree, the future hopes and well-being of this forming country. And what Christians of the present day accomplish by their efforts will glorify God, and be their crown of rejoicing in eternity.

You are therefore cordially and earnestly invited to meet us in Convention in this city on the day and date herein above mentioned; and you are requested to fill out the blank report which is sent to every school, and to be presented on that occasion, showing the origin and progress of the schools connected with your several churches; also, of any schools of a Missionary character in your vicinity; noting, also, all items of interest connected with the school; that we may be able to present to the world complete statistics, and the aggregate force of Sabbath School labors in this country.

And in consideration of such a gathering, and having, as we trust we may, the satisfaction of meeting you in christian fellowship, we shall all hope to be strengthened and encouraged to labor more ardently in teaching the young the precious truths of the Bible, and thus bear a prominent part towards evangelizing the world.

The annual meeting of the Sabbath School Union, of this city, will be held the Sabbath following the meeting of the Convention, which is expected to be an occasion of unusual interest, and it will afford you an opportunity of knowing what has been accomplished here in this cause.

We have made arrangements with the California Steam Navigation Company, to give a free return passage to all regular delegates. Also with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to discount one-quarter of the usual price of passage to delegates from Oregon.

You will please report yourselves, on arrival, to the Secretary of the S. S. Union, Mr. S. B. Stoddard, 87 Front street, corner of Clay, up stairs.

You will please invite your pastors and friends to join in this Convention.

In case neither Superintendents or Teachers can attend, we hope some friend may be substituted, who will present the report; and in case no delegate can come, that it will be forwarded by mail, to the Secretary.

J. W. McKEE, *Pres't S. S. Union.*
S. B. STODDARD, *Sec'y* " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. R. ROLLINSON, JOHN REYNOLDS, W. K. OSBORNE, W. R. WADSWORTH, R. P. Spier, W. H. CODDINGTON, WILLARD LEONARD, H. P. COON.

The Report is to embody the following particulars:

Name; connection and location of the school; when organized; studies of the school; whole number of male and female scholars at the time of organization; number of male and female teachers; average attendance of male scholars at the present time; number of female; number of male teachers; number of female teachers; number in the Bible classes; number at teachers' meetings; number of volumes in the library: number of Sabbath School papers; conversions, if any; deaths, if any.

SACRED CONCERT.—A concert of Sacred Music, will be given on the Thursday evening, May 8th, at the First Congregational Church, for the benefit of the Mariner's Chapel. Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, $1,00, to be had at the Book stores, and at the door.

☞ John A. Collins lectured last Sabbath at the Hall of Sons of Temperance on Washington st., to the great satisfaction of those that heard him, and by unanimous request of those present has consented to lecture at the same place next Sabbath at 3 o'clock P. M. T.

MARRIED.

At Oakland, April 27th, by the Rev. Sam'l B. Bell, Edward Norris Esq., of Shasta, to Miss Mary Anderson of San Francisco.

At Page's Ranch, Tuolumne county, April 23d, Mr. B W Door to Miss Rebecca Parkins.

DIED.

In this city, wednesday morning, April 30th, Dr S B Mills, aged 24 years, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

GRAIN & FEED STORE.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY,

—DEALER IN—

Hay, Oats, Wheat, Barley, Bran, SHORTS, CORN MEAL, CHICKEN FEED, &c. &c &c.

Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of

FEED GRAIN AND HAY,

which he will sell at the lowest rates........FOR CASH.

Also—HUCK'S & LAMBERT'S

Patent Anti-Friction Axle Grease,

a very superior article, and highyl recommended by Teamsters. Orders from the country attended to with promptness and despatch. Water by the Barrel or Cask. Horses Watered be the week.

NIANTIC FEED STORE,

116½ *SANSOME ST., COR. OF CLAY,*

☞Under the Niantic Hotel. my1-6m

TO LET.

A PLEASANT RESIDENCE.

Part of a large two-story house, hard finished throughout, in a favorable, retired part of the city, within ten minutes walk of the Plaza, situated on a 50 vara lot, enclosed, is to Let from the 20th of May next. Terms low. The house is occupied by the Associate Editor of this paper. For further information, enquire at this office. my1-3t

W. F. BOARDMAN & CO.

GROCERS,

94 KEARNY ST.,

Between Pine and Bush, ...San Francisco.

Have constantly on hand a large and choice supply of FAMILY GROCERIES. my1-tf

PIONEER NURSERY, ALAMEDA.

This Nursery took the First Premium at the State Fair for 1855 held at Sacramento.

A. H. Myers, at the Pioneer Nursery Alameda,

Has on hand, for the Market this season at reduced prices, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BUDDED AND GRAFTED FRUIT TREES, VINES, ETC.

EMBRACING

APPLES—50 Best varieties, from 1 to 3 years old.
PEACH—20 Best varieties, from 1 to 2 years old.
PEAR—10 Best varieties, from 1 to 2 years old.
CHERRY—10 Best varieties, from 1 to 2 years old.

Also, Almond, Fectarine, Plum, Apricot, Fig Trees, Grape Vines, Current, Gooseberry and Raspberry Bushes. Four best varieties o Strawberry Plants, and Ornamental Shrubbery.

TERMS CASH—On sales made at the Nursery, a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made. Orders promptly attended to A. H. MYERS, Proprietor.

☞Alameda, is 8 miles from San Francisco, and 4 miles outh of Oakland. nov9 3m

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO., General

Agency and Employment Office.—The Young Mens' Christian Association, with a view to facilitate the finding of employment for all who are in need of it, and also to protect from imposition, have authorized the undersigned to open an Employment Office under their supervision. Applications are received for clerks and others in confidential positions, for teachers of schools and private teachers, for mechanics and farm hands, for seamstresses, day laborers, cooks, nurses and servants, both male and female, and also for Chinese help. All persons wishing to employ will readily appreciate the advantages which this office possesses for answering their wants in the most satisfactory manner.

ORDERS from the country promptly attended to, Bills ollected, Houses rented, Loans negociated, &c.

REFER TO W. G. Badger, President Asso'n, E. W. Playter, Sec'y, or to any other member of the Young Mens' Christian Association.

Our Rooms are adjacent to the rooms of the Association, over the Plaza Market. GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO. mar6 3m

CLOTHING.

Per LATE ARRIVALS From NEW YORK.

CASES of new style of fancy Cassimere PANTS;
Cases of plain and fancy Satinett Pants;
Cases of Linen Duck and Cottonade PANTS;
Cases of black cloth frock and business COATS;
Cases of denim OVERALLS and JUMPERS;
Cases of light grey Flannel OVERSHIRTS;
Cases of Linen check SHIRTS;
Cases of white L B SHIRTS;
Cases of grey and wh Mer SHIRTS & DRAWERS;
Cases of Cotton and Wool Socks;
Bales of Blue and scarlet BLANKETS

In addition to the above we have a great variety of Goods in our line too numerous to mention, selected by one of the firm now in New York, which will be sold at the lowest market rates, by the package or single dozen; to which we invite the early attention of buyers

JENNINGS & BREWSTER,
Granite store, No 72 Battery street,
apr10-3mos San Francisco

M S BUCKELEW V B READ

BUCKELEW & READ.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. 205 Clay street, Plaza. Goods delivered in any part of the city without charge apr 10 1m

THE CELEBRATED GERMAN TONIC —AND— AROMATIC BITTERS.

An infallible Remedy for

JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.&c,

And an Elegant, Salubrious and Wonderful RESTORATIVE, IN ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

VIRTUES OF THE GERMAN BITTERS.

In all diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, the German Tonic and Aromatic Bitters surpass any medicine that has ever been devised. By a peculiar process of German chemistry, they possess the power of warming and invigorating the functions of the Stomach, while they diminish the feverish sensibility of the nerves and fibre.

They fortify and strengthen a weak stomach, and quickly dissipate all unpleasant pains and symptoms. They calm spasmodic action; and, in a word, remove, with astonishing power, all the disorders occasioned by weakness and debility, provided the patient be not afflicted with indissoluble organic obstructions.

These Bitters are highly esteemed in the West Indies and Southern part of the United States, for nourishing and invigorating the nervous system, and acting as a general restorative on debilitated constitutions, arising from billous complaints contracted in warm climates.

They are pre-eminently efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, and all consumptive habits. They purify the blood, ease the most unpleasant sensations in the stomach, promote a gentle warmth and perspiration. They are delightfully aromatic to the taste and smell; agreebly stimulating and stringent in their action on the fibres of the stomach; giving that proper tension and activity to these delicate organs which good digestion requires.

Prepared only, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist, corner Clay and Dupont streets, San Francisco; and at retail by Druggists generally throughout this State and Oregon.

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

SAMUEL ADAMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, corner of Clay and Dupont streets, San Francisco.

One of the largest assortments of Drugs, Chemicalr, and approved Medicines that can be found, and constantly increasing by direct importation.

Ships' Medicine Chests Replenished. a3tf

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF POWDERS Compounds.—Tinctures, Pills, Syrups, Conserves, and Herbs, put up by celebrated Thompsonian dealers in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

For sale by Samuel Adams, at the Family Drug Store, N E corner Clay and Dupont Streets a3tf

HOMOEPATHIC MEDICINES.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FRESHLY prepared by an experienced Homœpathist and for sale By Samuel Adams, Druggist, Corner of Clay and Dupont streets. a3tf

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

— MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF —

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips,

Collars, Saddle Ware, &c.

NO. 82 BATTERY STREET,

Between Commercial and Sacramento streets,

C. MAIN,
E. H. WINCHESTER, } San Francisco.

N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to..Good assortment Concord Stage Harness ...Stage Stocks and Lashes, of the best quality, constantly on hand. ap3tf

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,

No. 87 WASHINGTON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale,

Bleached Sperm, Polar, Lard and China OIL,

IN CASKS, BARRELS, AND CASES!

TANNERS' OIL IN BBLS.
NEATSFOOT OIL IN BBLS. & CASES.

Camphene and Burning Fluid, in cases.
Alcohol, 80 to 95 per ct., in bbls and cases.
Camphene and Oil Wicking, of all kinds.
Candle Wicking, and Platted Wick for
Soda Ash and Pot Ash, [Star Candles.
Bar Soap and Oil Soap.

☞Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sales are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. F. KNOX & CO.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

PLOWS, Plow Points, Spades, Shovels, Harrows.
SYTHES and Sneaths, Grain Cradles, Horse Rakes.
THRESHERS, (2 to 8 horse) Garden, Canal, and Brick Barrows.
WAGONS, (2 to 8 horse,) Carts, Drays, Ox Yokes.
OX BOWS, Churns, Hoes, Gin Geering for hoisting.
CHAIN PUMP WHEELS, Cranks and Shafts.
PLATFORM SCALES, Counter Scales, Bathing Tubs.

Together with a general assortment of Farming Implements.

For sale by
J. D. ARTHUR,
mh20 Washington street, near Davis.

REMOVAL.

FOR THE ACCOMODATION of THEIR numerous customers, the

NOISY CARRIER'S

Book and Stationery Company,

HAVE REMOVED

TO HOWARD'S NEW FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,

Having one entrance on Battery street, one door from Long Wharf, and one entrance on Long Wharf, one door from the corner of Battery street. The numbers are

97 Battery street, and 64 and 66 Long Wharf.

From the great increase in their business facilities, and the amount of NEW GOODS just received, they feel confident they can attend to the wants of their old friends and customers, together with the wants of such NEW friends and customers as choose to honor them with their patronage, in a most satisfactory manner.

CHAS. P. KIMBALL, Proprietor.

TO LET,

The store formerly occupied by them. Possession given immediately. m20tf

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

DEPARTURE FROM PACIFIC STREET WHARF.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

october 1st, 1855

STEAMER NEW WORLD, Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR,
STEAMER ANTELOPE, Captain E A POOLE,
STEAMER CONFIDENCE,
STEAMER WILSON G HUNT,
STEAMER HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E C M CHADWICK,
STEAMER J BRAGDON, Captain THOS SEELY,
STEAMER URILDA, Captain E Z CLARK,
STEAMER CORNELIA, Captain E CONKLIN.

One of the above Steamers will leave Pacific Street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P M, (Sundays excepted,) for

SACRAMENTO AND STOKTON,

Connecting with light draft Steamers for MARYSVILLE, COLUSA and RED BLUFFS.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, corner Jackson and Front sts, oct5 tf SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

Through Boats for Marysville.

FROM this date the following Steamers will run through to MARYSVILLE:

STEAMER
HELEN HENSLEY,
Capt. CHADWICK,
ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

STEAMER J. BRAGDON,
Capt. POLK,
ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

Leaving Pacific Wharf at 4 P. M.. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to SAM'L J. HENSLEY,
ap17-tf Corner Jackson and Pacific sts.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BOOTS AND SHOES—
Well assorted Invoices of Seasonable Goods—cost and charges......
BREAD—
Pilot Bread in bbls. ℔ lb........6
Navy in bbls.........5 1-2
Crackers in tins........8 @ 10
BROOMS—
Eastern, per dozen........3,00 @ 4,00
CANDLES—
Sperm ℔ lb........42½
Adamantine........26 @ 28
COFFEE—
Java........12 1-2
Manilla........11 @ 12
Rio........12 1-2 @ 13
CORDAGE—
Manilla, American made........16
Tarred do do........15
Bale Rope do do........
COAL—
Lackawana........18
Cumberland........26,50
DRY GOODS—
Clothing, Full Stock, paying about cost and charges........
Blankets cost and charges........
Brown Sheetings........8 @ 8½
do Drillings........8½ @ 9
Bleached Shirtings........8 @ 12½
Cotton Duck, No. 1 to 5........26
do do No. 6 to 10........28
FLOUR AND MEAL—
Gallego & Haxall........14,00 @ 15,00
Domestic........10,00 @ 10,50
Corn meal, half bbls........3,25
FRUITS & PRESERVES—
Apples, dried........11
Peaches de Chile........25 @ 30
Currants, Zante........25
Pie fruits, ass'td per doz........4,50
Ass'td Preserves........5 1-2 @ 6
Fresh Fruits, in tins........5 1-2 @ 6
Brandy Fruits, qts........5,00 @ 6,00
Figs, Smyrna........18
Raisins per box, layer........5,50
Almonds,........15 @ 18
Walnuts, English........06
Lobsters, in lb tins........4,50
Turkey, do do........8,00
Chickken, do........8,00 @ 8,50
GRAIN—
Barley,........3½
Wheat........3¾
Oats........4
GUNNY BAGS—
In bales........16
do bundles........15
GUNPOWDER—
Am. Blasting........6,50
HARDWARE—
Shovels, Ames' L H bright....10,00 @ 11,00
Picks, Collins'........10,00 @ 12,00
HONEY—
American, 2lb tins, ℔ doz........4,50
IRON—
Scotch Pig, per ton........40,00 @
LUMBER—
Eastern Lumber........75,00 @
Shingles, Eastern........5,00 @ 6,00
Redwood Lumber........35,00 @ 40,00
Oregon do........30,00 @ 35,00
LEAD—
Sheet Lead........9
Lead Pipe........@ 10½
White Lead pure........10 @ 10¼
LIME AND CEMENT—
Cement, Rosendale........@ 2,75
Lime........5,00
OILS—
Linseed, boiled ℔ gal........@ 1,30
Sperm, crude........1,00
Olive, in bottles........4,50
Turpentine........@ 72½
POTATOES—
California........3 1-2
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES—
Beef, mess bbl........18,00
Pork, clear, bbls........27,00
do mess........26
Bacon Ex. Clear........15¼
Hams, in brine........15
Lard, in 10 lb tins........20
do 20 lb do........16 1-2
do in kegs........18
Butter new Eastern........44 @ 45
Cheese, do........15
do California........20
Sugar, Crushed........12½
do New Orleans........11
do Manilla........8½ @ 9
do China, No 1........9
Soap, Castile, ℔ lb........12
do Brown........8
Saleratus, per lb........7
Cream Tartar........32½
Oysters, per doz........8,00 @ 10,00
Tea, Gunpowder ℔ lb........40 @ 45
do Imperial & Hyson........40
SYRUP—
East Boston........95
SALT—
Fine, 20lb bags........33
do 10lb bags........17½
do 5lb do........10 @ 11
SPICES—
Assorted, cost and charges........
Yeast Powder, Preston & Merrill's, per gross........28,00
TIN PLATES—
Plates, I C coke........13,00
do I X charcoal........14,00

MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS

JOHN PARROTT. WALTER B. COMSTOCK.

PARROTT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 129 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Exchange at sight in sums to suit, on

Howland & Aspinwall........New York.
webster Bank........Boston.
Lafayette Banking Co,........Cincinnati.
L. A. Benoist & Co........St. Louis.
Matheson & Co........London.
Jacker, Torre & Co........Mexico.
Torre, Knight & Co........Mazatlan.

U. S. Treasury Transfer Drafts payable in New York and Boston, in sums of $2,500 and upwards, at 3 per cent premium payable in American coin. apr10-tf

TO SURVEYORS, ENGINEERS, &C. For sale, at the manufacturer's price, a THEODOLYTE, LEVEL and COMPASS combined, made by Michael Dowling, Newark, N J—Apply to Samuel Adams.
a3tf Corner of Clay and Dupont streets.

SAN JOSE NURSERY.

L. PREVOST,

Has on hand for the Market this Season, at very

Reduced Prices,

☞ 100,000 ☜

BUDDED AND GRAFTED

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, ETS.,

EMBRACING

Apple,	55 best varieties,	from	1 to 3	years old,			
Pear,	50 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do	
Peach,	45 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do	
Apricot	8 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do	
Plum,	14 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do	
Cherry,	10 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do	
Grapevines	20 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do	
Strawberry,	8 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do	
Rose bushes	95 do	do	do	1 to 3	do	do	

ALSO, Almond, Nectarine, Fig, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry Bushes; Greenhouse Plants and Ornamental Shrubbery.

☞TERMS CASH—Orders promptly attended. Direct to L. PREVOST, San Jose City. jan10-3m

Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, gratis.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a full assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, among which are

Onion—Yellow, White and Red
Beets of all the varieties.
Carrot— do Radish— do
Lettuce— do Cauliflower— do
Cabbage— do Cucumber— do
Melon— do Turnip— do

And all the varieties of other seeds. Rare varieties of Peas and Beans, Grass Seeds.—Timothy, Clover, Lucerne, Lawn, Orchard, Rye and Red Top.

Flower Seeds and Dutch Bulbs and Bulb Glasses, Herb seeds, and Shaker Herbs, Locust and other forest tree seeds, Birds Seeds, etc. etc., being the best assortment in the State.

I. M. MOORE & CO.
jan10-3m 110 California St.

CODINGTON & TABER,

GROCERS, NO. 110 KEARNY STREET,

— Have on hand —

CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.—A fine assortment and very choice qualities now on hand. Also,

Old Gov't Java, Rio, and other Coffee in grain al o Fresh Ground daily, for sale in quantities to suit.

JONES, WOOL & CO.

ORNAMENTERS AND GILDERS,

89 Montgomery street, near California,—San Francisco.

Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames.

Gilt, Ornamented, and Plain Cornices.

Importers of Mirrors, Looking Glass Plates, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Gilt Mouldings.

aug3 OLD FRAMES RE-GILT.

SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Verplank and McMullin, 65 Front street
Macondray & Co, 62 Sansome street.
Bond and Hale, 63 and 65 Sansome st.
Lent, Newell, & Co 115 Battery street.
Bray & Bros, Commission Merchants, 97 Front.
F A Foster, 20 Front street.
Stowell & Stoddard, Brokerage and Commission, 87 Front.
C A Gillingham, 79 Washington st.
G P Loucks, Com and Produce, No 6 Clay, near East.
J T McDougal, 167 Sansome st
William H Dow, Davis st between California and Pine
Sherman and Dutton, Hay Dealers, cor Stewart and Mission

BLACKSMITHS.

Beeching and Post, 35 Pine st. btween Battey and First.
Nelson & Doble, Pine street bet Battery and Front.
Sims and Fraser, Blacksmithing, Oregon st. near Front.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS & UPHOLSTERY

Frank Baker, 102 and 112 Clay street.
Hargren & Shindler, Furniture, Bedding, 169 Jackson.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF CLOTHING.

W G Badger, 95 Battery street.
D L Ross and Co, Clothing, 113 Battery st.
Janson, Bond & Co, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, cor Battery and Clay sts.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF BOOTS & SHOES.

Knight, Harmon & Childs, corner Battery and Richmond.
J W Morrison, Importers and Jobbers, 91 Battery.
J B Roberts and Co, 192 Battery street.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE.

Sigrist Bro's, Tin sheet-iron ware and stoves, 116 Kearney st
N. Lecomte, Stoves a d Tin ware, worker in Tin and Shee Iron, 89 Clay st.
W F Camp, Saw Maker and Repairer, large Circular Saws Gummed and Straightened, Montgomery near cor Pacific.
Hawley & Co, Importers and Dealers Hardware, cor California and Battery sts.
J Halleck & Co, Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 99 Sansome st.
W Grattan, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, Sacramento near Montgomery.
J D Hunt & Co, Hardware, corner Battery and Merchant
Fitzgerald & Co, Importers and Jobbers, 112 Battery st.
J W Britton, Hardware, Stoves and Sheet Iron, 60 Sacramento.
DeLong, McNeil & Co, Hardware and Mining Tools, 63 Battery street.
W M Rockwell, Hardware Dealer, 108 Battery street.
Reay & Johnson, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers, 41 Battery street.
Isaac N. Gregg, Coppersmith and Sheet-iron Worker, cor. Market and First sts.
Hubbard & Co, Stove Dealers, 117 Sansome street.
O V Sawyer & Co, Hardware and Shoe Findings, 105 Front.
Benchley & Co, Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 62 Battery

FOUNDRIES.

Goddard and Co., Pacific Foundry and Machine Shop, First st, between Mission and Howard.
Thomas Snow, Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, Market Square cor Bush and Market sts.

STENCIL CUTTER.

F M Trueworthy, Stencil Cutter, Iron Buildings, cor Sansome and California sts

UNDERTAKER.

Nathaniel Gray, 192 Sacramento street

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Bordwell & Co, Pine st, bet Battery and Sansome.
A R Wells, Stair Builder, 196 Sansome st.

CONFECTIONERY.

Mercer and Bernheim, Confectioners, 136 Kearney st
G Mitchler, Confectionery, 251 Washington st, near Stockton
Frank Walther Confectioner 126 Kearny street.

BAG FACTORIES.

Greenwood & Co, 62 Sansome st. bet. Calafornia and Pine.
C L North, Machine Sewing 145 Sansome st.
Samuel Kurley Bag Eactory 70 Commercial st.

MARKETS.

Plaza Market, stall 12, Conant & Bailey, Butter Eggs, etc
" " 13, Waters and Co Produce Dealers
" " I. M Richardson, Dealer in Vegetables
Washington Market 64, S P Whitman & Co., Butter, Eggs.
Pacific Market, A Thompson, Game and Poultry Dealer.

BAKERIES.

Mission Street Bakery, Boyd & Miller 139 Mission n First st
New York Bakery, Kauce & Thompson, 160 Kearney.

HOTELS and RESTAURANTS.

Empire State Dining Saloon, 144 Clay st, between Montgomery and Sansome, Jas. Pritchard, proprietor.
Walton House, Walton & Smith cor, Battery and Vallejo sts
Bay State House 68 Front st below Com L Dickerman,
St Charles Hotel, Baxter and Stevens, First st near Market
Hendrickson's Dining Saloon, 74, 76, 78 and 80 Commercial and 111 Clay street.
Ice Cream Saloon, Clay st opposite the Plaza, C. P. Scovel.
Rassette House, corner Bush and Sansome sts.
Keystone Temperance House, Jackson st, below Davis.
Crescent City Hotel, Sansome, extending fm Clay to Commercial
Clinton Hotel, 87 and 89 Pacific st, bet Battery and Sansome
What Cheer House, R B Woodward, 119 Sacramento st.
Susquehanna House, Savage & Hornstrom, 172 Battery.
Albion House, G D Hagar, 40 Montgomery.
Aldens' Restaurant, 150 & 152 Clay st.
Oriental Hotel, A. Richardson, cor Battery and Bush sts.
Railroad House, Haley & Thompson, 48 Comerc'l and 87 Clay
Tehama House, G W Frink, corner California and Sansome.
Wilson's Exchange, W. W. Estabrook, 71 Sansome street.
Central Hotel, R Savage, 229 Clay st, cor Waverly Place.
Jackson Street House, 5 Jackson st. betw'n East and Drum, J. Smith, proprietor.
Boarding House, Mr. Baxter, 26 Battery street, near Pine.

BATHS.

San Francisco Baths, and Hair Dressing Saloon 180 Washington st. J. Grief Proprietor.
Md. A O Toole's, Hair Restorative, 145 Sacramento street.
Montgomery Baths, Hair Dressing, Shaving and Shampooing Saloon, opposite Montgomery Block.

OIL AND CAMPHENE.

Stott Co, Camphene, Lamps, Globes, cor 126 Sansome st.

DENTISTS.

Cole & Finney, corner Clay and Kearney.

LAWYERS.

H I Thornton, 136 Sacramento st.
James D Thornton, 136 Sacramento st.
H B Janes, Attorney at Law, cor Merchant and Montgom'y
Wm K Osborn, Attorney at Law, 134 Montgomery street.
E O Crosby, Attorney at Law, No 7 Court Block, Clay st.

Millincrs and Dress Makers.

Mrs R Cooke, Millinery, Fancy Goods, 181 washington st

SADDLERY ETC.

Main & Winchester, Saddlery harness, etc, 82 Battery.

GROCERIES.

W F Boardman and Co. Family Groceries, 88 Kearny st
Howe & Co, Grocers, 116 Sansome street.
Codington & Taber, 110 Kearny st, bet California and Pine.
Bucklew & Co, Family Groceries, 205 Clay street, Plaza.
R McKee and Co, 48 Front st.

FLOUR AND FEED STORES.

Clinton Steam Flouring Mill Co's Depot, 13 Washington st bet Front and Davis.
W B Peake, Flour Dealer, Washington bt Front and Davis
Samuel Pillsbury, Hay, Oats, Barley, Bran, 116½ Sansome st

PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES.

Dr Ayres, 230 Washington st.
Dr Coit, 235 Washington st.
United States Drug Store, cor of Pine and Kearny st.
L H Bailey, 200 Clay st Apothecary store

AGRICULTURAL.

J D Arthur, Agricultural Tools, 3 Washington st.

WOOD AND COAL.

John Rudman, Corner of Market and Front Streets.
John Lewis, Wood and Coal Yard, 21 Washington st, below Davis.

COOPERAGE.

Patrick Skehen & Jas. Wilkinson, Battery st b Green a Union
R W Gunn's Cooperage, Oil Casks, Barrels, 153 California st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Savage & Harrison, House, Sign, Painters, 6 Brenham Place
W O Andrews, Real Estate Agent, 13 Wells Building Clay cor Montgomery st.
Ramsay and Bergson Carpenters and Builders, 69 Merchant,
Abernethy, Clark and Co East st bet Market and Mission.
C H Hudson, California Mustard depot cor Front a Pine sts.
John C Ayres, Brass Foundry and Lock Factory, Oregon st bet Front and Davis sts
J F Hall and E R Hawley, City Laundry, Stevenson st, near corner of Kearny and Market, office Niantic building.
Alexander Coffin, Inspector of provisions, 164 Front st.
Dilhorn & Co, Gas Fixtures, Lamps, 194 Montgomery st.
Murray, Locksmith, 122 Commercial st.
J Jewett, Agent B F Palmer's Artificial Leg, 68 Merchant
John Hanna, Market st. Public Stores, Plaster and Cement.
E W Parker, Importers, Powder, Shot and Lead, 137 Front.
Lord & Webb, Blank Books and Stationary, 132 Sansome st.
Farmer, Chase & Co, Chemical Works, 64 Front street

Lucius A. Booth.
T. P. & D. W. Kleinhans. } C. T. Wheeler.
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BOOTH & CO.

(Late Kleinhans & Co.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And dealers in

PROVISIONS AND MINERS' GOODS,

Of every description,

Nos. 200 and 202 J Street,

Between Seventh and Eighth, SACRAMENTO.

H. BLUM'S Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

103 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Receiving by every steamer, new supplies of the

BEST CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING.

A large assortment of Shirts, of every description; Undershirts, Drawers, Cravats, Etc., Etc. Alexander's Kid Gloves, $1,25 a pair.

☞Particular pains taken to suit Customers. apr10-tf

CHA'S A. JANSON. CHA'S W. BOND.

JANSON, BOND & CO.,

95 BATTERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

jan 10-6m

JUST PUBLISHED, AND RECEIVED

Per last steamer—BETTS' ADMIRALTY REPORTS, 1 vol. The Admiralty Decisions by the Hon. SAMUEL R. BETTS Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The above WORK can be obtained by applying to CHAS. E. BRAYTON, office of "The Pacific," 68 Merchant street, sole Agen for California. Price, $5 11.

San Francisco, February 155 feb 14-tf

MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZED JULY, 1853.

PRESIDENT........WM G BADGER
RECORDING SECRETARY........E W PLAYTER
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY........JOSIAH BAON
LIBRARIAN........L P FISHER
TREASURER........ANDREW MILLER

This Association is designed especially to promote the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the Young Men of San Francisco, and is wholly free from sectarian aims and influences.

THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.

Over the Post Office, are open every day and evening. Strangers and others are invited to visit our Reading Rooms which are free, and supplied with leading Newspapers and Periodicals from all parts of the United States.

The Library contains about one thousand volumes of Standard, Religious, Historical, and Miscellaneous Works, and is open daily from 3 to 10 P. M., except Sundays—on Sundays from 8 to 10 A. M.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The payment of an annual fee of five dollars constitutes an active member, and of three dollars an associate member, under the provisions of the constitution, with all the advantages of the institution, without further dues or payments.

A payment of twenty-five dollars constitutes a life member without further dues. oct19-

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

J. J. LECOUNT, (late Lecount & Strong,) Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERIODICALS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc.

Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Has now in store, and offers to the Trade at a slight advance on New York cost, a large and complete assortment of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, in all the different departments of Literature, Standard Poetical, Scientific, and Miscellaneous Works, to which additions are constantly being made.

LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS, comprising all the standard works. A large and well assorted stock will be found constantly in store.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of every description, in various languages. All the new works received as soon as issued from the various publishing houses in the United States.

STATIONERY of all kinds, embracing the finest French, English and American manufacture.

J. J. L. is Special Agent for California, for most Eastern Newspapers and Periodicals, which circulate in this State, among which are the Boston Journal for California, N. O. Delta, Courier des Etats Unis, Cincinnati Commercial, Missouri Republican. N. Y. Herald, Tribune, &c., together with all the other leading papers published in the Atlantic States and Europe.

The Book-Binding, Blank-Book manufacturing, and Lithographic departments connected with the establishment, are as complete as any in the United States, and all orders will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

Special Agents residing in New York and Europe keep the house constantly supplied with every kind of goods pertaining to the trade, and will attend to all orders for rare and valuable Books, not obtainable in this market.

The attention of the Trade is respectfully solicited.

feb28-3m J. J. LECOUNT.

JOHN TAYLOR,

32 Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Druggists, Chemical and Confectioners' GLASS-WARE.

Perfumery in all its Varieties.

DRUGGISTS AND LIQUOR LABELS.

—ALSO—

SODA-WATER BOTTLES, CORKS AND TWINE.

N. B. J. T. is in constant receipt of the above articles direct from the manufactories in the Eastern States and Europe, and is prepared to furnish his customers in quantities to suit, and at the lowest market rates. July 13m

Phoenix Works.



JONA KITTRIDGE,

(Successor to J. H. HAYWOOD,)

Manufacturer of Fire-proof Doors, Shutters, VAULTS, &c. &c.

Battery, near Pacific street,....San Francisco.

☞N. B.—Orders from the country promptly attended to. A large assortment of Second-hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, FOR SALE AT VERY LOW RATES. mh20-6m

WATCHES!

DIAMONDS!

—AND—

FINE JEWELRY.

—ALSO—

SILVER WARE!

To be had of

JOHN W. TUCKER,

No. 125 MONTGOMERY ST.,

FOR ONE HALF THE PRICE THEY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE.

mh20]

CODINGTON & TABER,

GROCERS, NO. 110 KEARNY STREET,

— Keep constantly oh hand —

Assorted Pie Fruits in cases of one doz
Assorted Preserved Fruits for desert
Assorted Jellies and Jams
Fresh Peaches, Strawberries, Whortleberries, &c.,

all in quantities to suit families.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

MEDICINES for DISEASES of HORSES Sheep, Smine, Dogs, and other Domestic animals, prepared from the most effective and successful receipts, and sold by SAMUEL ADAMS,
Druggist and Apothecary,
ap3tf Corner of Clay and Dupont streets.

TYPE! TYPE! Don't Loose Your Clean Linen—A nice lot of Type and Ink of the real Metcalf make, for marking clothes, to be used without preparation, and the nk is warranted indelible if properly used, Also, a few Stencil Letter of various sizes,

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,
dec-13-1y San Francisco.

SLATES.

ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES. LITHOGRAPHIC Prints, Maps, Charts, Custom House Blanks, Inkstands, Accordeons, Chessboards, Chinese Kites, Playing Cards, Letter Weights, Calendars, Bill-Head Boxes, Pen Racks, Newspaper Files, Letter Clips, etc. etc.

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIOERY CO.
dec-13-1y Cor. Battery st. & Long Wharf San Francisco

REMOVAL.

JANSON, BOND & CO., Importers & Jobbers of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Have removed their stock to

95 BATTERY, CORNER OF CLAY STREET,

Where they will be happy to wait on their friends. They have in store and constantly arriving—

India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills;
Appleton, Howard, Nashua Extra and Utica Brown Sheetings;
Laconia, Ameskeag's and other Bleached Drills;
7-8, 4-4, 6-4, 84 & 10-4 Bleached Sheetings, various brands.
Thorndyke, Lehigh, Mohawk and other Tickings;
Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Denims;
Keystone, Jewett City and Octmora Stripes;
Merrimac, Cocheca, Conestoga and Allen's Print;
Blue and Orange, Blue and White, Green & Orange do;
Cotton Duck, various brands, from no 000 to 1";
Matheson, Howard, Bear and Potomac Raven Ducks;
Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans;
Ginghams, Lawns, Chintz and other Dress Goods;
Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens;
Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts, Overalls;
White, Blue and Scarlet Blankets, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, &c.

And a large and well assorted stock of MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS, which they offer low and on the most advantageous terms.

AT THEIR NEW STAND,
95 Battery Street, Corner of Clay,
mh20-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, BANKERS,

Southwest Corner of Battery and Clay Streets.

DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT ON

Van Vleck, Read & Drexel,........New York.
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A. J. Wheeler Esq.,........Cincinnati, Ohio.
Haskell & Co.,........Exchange Bank, St Louis, Mo.
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LONDON,
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Purchase Certificates of deposit, and other Exchange, at current rates and transact a general Banking Business.

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je27tf E W CHURCH,

PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

FIRST STREET,

BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD.



Grateful to our numerous friends for their liberal patronage, and determined to meet the increasing demand for CASTINGS AND MACHINERY, we are constantly making additions to our Extensive Works. Among these is a

POWERFUL STEAM HAMMER,

which enables us to execute the largest and heaviest forge work, cheaper than any other establishment in the city; and we can, with the greatest confidence, announce to the public the

Best Foundry and Machine Shop

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

☞Our patrons shall ever find us thorough in our WORK, fair in our DEALINGS, and moderate in our PRICES.

☞With the largest assortment of PATTERNS, and new ones constantly making, we can execute orders on the shortest notice, for

STEAM ENGINES,

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE;

QUARTZ MILLS, OF EVERY MODEL,

—AND—

STAMPERS OF WHITE IRON,

Superior to any other for this use, and imported only by ourselves.

MINING PUMPS OF ALL KINDS,

FLOURING MILLS,

Gang, Sash Mulay, and Circular Saw Mills,

SHINGLE MACHINES, Cutting 24,000 per day, and more Perfectly than any in use.

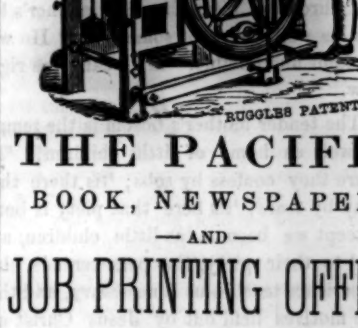
Car Wheels and Axles, of all dimensions; Building Fronts; Round, Square, and Fluted Columns, Balcony Railings, Horse Powers, Stove and Plow Castings, Retorts, Grate Bars, Range Plates, Boiler Fronts, Water Backs, Wheelbarrow Wheels, Smut Mills, Sash Weights, Brass Work, and, indeed, Castings and Machinery of every description, whatever.

☞All Work Warranted According to Order.☜

Orders from the Country, by Express or otherwise, with a remittance, or satisfactory reference, will be promptly filled.

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THE PACIFIC

BOOK, NEWSPAPER,

— AND —

JOB PRINTING OFFICE

IS NOW PERMANENTLY LOCATED ON

Washington St.

Between Sansome and Battery, (Hutton & Co's Building)

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

This establishment is well provided with all the necessary materials, including three of the best machine Presses, for the rapid execution of every kind of letter-press printing, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. feb 7–tf



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The Musical World is invited to examine the very extensive Stock of Musical Goods now on hand.—Pianofortes, and every other description of Instruments of the first quality, and so warranted, fresh Strings for Guitars, Violins, etc., etc, constantly arriving from Europe and the Atlantic cities.

Repairing and tuning attended to with care and dispatch.

Popular and fashionable Sheet Music received by each steamer; Fancy Goods, Tays, Canes, Flags, Baskets, Boxing and Fencing Gloves and Foils, Billiard Balls, Cue Leather and Wax in great variety. Bird Cages of every pattern and size. Stationery, Statuary and Perfumery, for sale at wholesale or retail at the establishment long known as ATWILL & CO.

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIOERY CO.

COR. LONG WHARF AND BATTERY STS.,
SAN FRANCISCO.



TERMS CASH.

N. C. B. & S. Co., Importers and Dealers in Books and Stationery, both Foreign and Domestic, and everything in the line, would call the attention of all News Agents, Expressmen, and ooksellers, to the following list of Magazines and Newspapers, which we will furnish with dispatch together with Books, Stationery, late publications, Novels and in fact anything at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. All orders will be answered promptly and must be prepaid or franked by Postmaster.

Harpers Magazine, Knickerbocker Magazine,
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Graham's " Illustrated " of art.
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Leslie's Gazette of Fash., Leslie's N. Y. Journal,
N. Y. Herald, Cal. edit'n Boston Traveller,
" Tribune " " " Know Nothing,
" Times, " " " Olive Branch
" Police Gazette " Yankee Blade,
" Sunday Atlas, " Privateer,
" " Times, Waverly Magazine,
" " Dispatch, " Pilot,
" " Courier, " Flag of Union,
" " Mercury, " Star S. Banner,
" Pick, " True Flag,
" Picayune, " Ballou's Pictorial,
" Dutchman, " Life in Boston,
" Clipper, Louisville Journal,
" Home Journal, Portland Transcript,
" N. Y. Citizen Baltimore Sun,
New Bedford Mercury, American Union,
N. Y. America's Own, Phil'a Dollar Newspaper,
" Scientific Amer. " Sat. Eve. Post,
" Irish " " Ledger,
" American Celt, " N. A. and U. S. Gazette,
" " Courier, " American Courier,
Ned Buntline's Own, Baltimore Clipper.
Pittsburg Union, Albany Switch,
" Dispatch, " Journal,
" Gazette, " Atlas,
" Journal, Detroit Tribune,
Buffalo " Detroit Free Press,
" Express, Rochester Republican,
" Courier, Munroe Co. Democrat,
Cleveland Herald, Newark Sentinel,
" Plaindealer, Newburg Telegraph,
Ohio Statesman, Lowell Journal,
Acadian Recorder, N. S. Nantucket Inquirer,
Syracuse Star, " Mirror,
Utica Gazette, Norwich (Ct.) Tribune,
Weekly Wisconsin, N. W. (Gazette) Galena,
Blue Hen's Chickens, Savanah (G. A.) News,
Bangor Courier, Portsmouth Chronicle,
Washington National Era, Chicago Democrat,
" Union, Chicago Journal,
" Intelligencer, Boston Statesman,
Providence Journal, Boston Atlas,
Nortland Advertiser, Hartford Times,
New Haven Register, Machias Union,
New Haven Palladium,
Boston Journal, Missouri Republican
N. Y. Yankee Notions, Courrier Des Etats Unis,
" Spirit of the Times, Nashville Courier,
Cincinnati Commercial, Mississippian,
Natchez Free Trader, Bath Mirror,
Mobile Advertiser, Indiana State Journal,
N. Y. Staats Zeitung, Charleston Mercury,
Galveston News, Texas, St. Johns Observer,
N. O. True Delta, Dubuque (Iowa) Express,
" Picayune, Grand Rapids Enquier,
Vicksburg Sentinel,
Littell's Living Age, Ballou's Magazine,
Panama Star, Oregon Papers,
Polynesian S. I., Lower California Papers,
Chinese Papers, Chilian Papers,
Desert News Peruvian "
London Diogenes, Australian Papers
" Punch,
London Weekly Dispatch, London Illustrated News,
" " Times, Dublin Nation,
European " Liverpool Times,
Bells life in London, Glasgow Herald.
California Pioneer, Westminster Review,
Hunt's Merchant Mag. Edinburg "
London Art Journal, Bronson's "
London Quarterly, London Lancet,
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FISHER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Leaders of Fashion

Corner Montgomery & Commercial Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS widely known and highly popular establishment has become indispensible to the votaries of fashion in this fashionable City. Large numbers of the "elite" from all directions daily throng this extensive establishment, to avail themselves of all the great improvements in the *Hatter's Art.* It has come to be well known in this community, that for *gracefulness STYLE,* and *beauty of finish* FISHER & CO'S *HATS are beyond comparison.* Men, women and children don't forget to go to *FISHER CO'S* for a HAT. jan10-3m

NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 176 Clay Street.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE, Manufacturers and Importers of Clothing offer at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

he largest and best Stock of Gents' and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, to be found in California.

Being extensively engaged In Manufacturing we are able to sell good garments at prices to Suit the Times.

All who wish to purchase good Clothing at NEW YORK PRICES, are invited to call.

The particular attention of dealers is directed to the superior advantages we possess for filling their orders punctually and satisfactory.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing made to order in the Latest Style

H. M. LOCKWOOD, N. Y. J. W. HENDRIE, S. F. oct12-6

NOW IS THE TIME!!

BRONSON BROTHERS,

....OF THE....

BOSTON CHEAP STORE!

No. 147 Washington Street,

Having just received, in addition to their former larg stock, an Invoice of

$20,000 WORTH OF

DESIRABLE CLOTHING

WHICH WAS BOUGHT FOR

CASH,

By their resident Partner in the States are now enabled and determined to offer Goods to their friends and the public at PRICES which

DEFY COMPETITION!

No. 147 Washington Street,
Montgomery Block.

We have also received an invoice of

Ladies' Misses' and Childrens'

SHOES AND GAITERS,

Which we will sell at

COST,

as we intend to close out the Boot and Shoe Business.

feb14-tf BRONSON BROTHERS.

HURRAH! HURRAH

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

NOW OFFERED AT

REDUCED RATES

AT

The Golden Gate Clothing Warehouse,

Corner Clay and Kearny streets,

AND

No Humbug.

WE NOW INTEND TO SELL OUR GOODS FOR CASH; and as an inducement to the public and our friends, we have

Reduced our Goods to New York Prices.

With the facilities we have, and by manufacturing our own goods, we KNOW we can sell

Better Goods at a Less Price

than any house in California, and are de i to do so.

We now have the

Largest Stock in San Francisco

And in addition to our stock, we have received per last steamer a large assortment of the most Fashionable

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

And a large invoice ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS —Consisting of

Dressing and Morning Gowns: Smoking Jackets and Caps; Fancy and Plain Sleeve Links; Bosom Studs; Linen Cambric Shirt Ruffles and Wristbands; Embroidered Shirts; Davis & Jones' all Linen and L. B. Shirts; Frock and Dress Coats; Plain and Fancy Vests; the Overcoats and Talmas; a few superior Fur Trimmed Overcoats.

Everything in the Line of Furnishing Goods.

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc., etc.

EVERYTHING THAT MAN CAN DESIRE FOR HIS WEARING APPAREL.

We invite ALL to come in and look at our goods, and convince themselves. By examining our CLOTHING, and obtaining the price thereof, that we mean what we have said, we warrant you will not complain of the

PRICE OR QUALITY.

KEYES & CO.,
Corner Clay and Kearny sts.,
Jan17-3m OPPOSITE THE PLAZA.

FURNITURE CARD.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

HOWES & CO.,

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL YOUR attention to the REMOVAL of our Stock to the new and spacious Store, No. 128, on Washington Street near Sansome, where, with our large and extensive assortment, we are enabled to suit our patrons to every style and description of Household Furniture from the Finest Rosewood goods to those of Pine.

Our Stock is the Largest, Newest, and Most Varied in the Country. We have the most beautiful Show Room in the State, and with reduced rents and expenses, together with increased facilities for doing business, we are to sell as LOW as any other concern in the City.

To those desirous of furnishing their houses we offer our Card, with a full assurance of our ability to perform all we pretend. HOWES & CO.,
128 Washington street, opposite the Market.
feb21-1m and 77 K street Sacramento.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 193 CALIFORNIA ST.

THIS INSTITUTION first opened Sept. 20th, 1852, and now (it is believed) the oldest SELECT SCHOOL in this city—still embraces in its course of instruction: LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, SPANISH, MUSIC, and all the branches of a finished English Education. A limited number of young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principals. French and Spanish pupils taught to Speak and Write the English Language, with propriety. For particulars, see circulars; or consult the Principals, 193 California street.

MR. & MRS. WILLIAMSON.

P. S.—In this Institution, Professor DE LAGUNA, a highly educated gentleman, from Paris, and eminently successful as a teacher, will from this day conduct the French, Spanish and German Department. mh29-1m*

GEO. E. HIGGINS,

GOLD PEN MANUFACTURER,

S. E. corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

Pens and Cases at New York Wholesale Prices. Single Pens made to order and warranted to suit.

☞Gold Pens Re-pointed !—just as good as new. mh30tf

THOMAS SNOW,

BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,

At the above Works are Manufactured,

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE, TUBULAR STEAM BOILERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

At the Shortest Notice and on the most reasonable terms

Particular attention paid to all Orders for Wrought Iron Pipe for Mining and Steam Purposes.

All Work done at the above works, is under the Persona Superintendance of THOMAS SNOW, who has had twenty years experience in New York, Boston and this city as a practical Boiler Maker.

WORKS, on Market Square Corner of Bush and Market Streets Opposite the Oriental Hotel, San Francisco

oct12tf THOMAS SNOW & CO.

The Eyes! The Eyes!! The Eyes!!

Dr. E. H. PARDEE. Oculist.

AFTER A PROTRACTED BLINDNESS OF MORE than five years, DR. PARDEE has made himself thoroughly and scientifically acquainted with all disorders of the EYE, and is now practicing, with universal success, the same treatment by which he was cured.

A WORD OF CAUTION.—The EYE is far too precious and delicate an organ to be trifled with or made the subject of random experiments; therefore it would be exceedingly unwise and perhaps dangerous to accept any of the "never-failing cures" that are tendered by the mistaken kindness of all around, for every one offers a specific for diseases of the Eye.

Many patients can be seen daily at the office of Dr. PARDEE, in different stages of recovery.

Office—San Francisco, west of the Plaza, opposite the Plaza Market, one door north of the Portsmouth House, up-stairs feb7

RATS, COCKROACHES AND FLIES. A thorough Destroyer and Exterminator. Prepared and sold by Samuel Adams.

ECONOMY, THE ROAD TO WEALTH!

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW

SACRAMENTO

FANCY DYEING & SCOURING Establishment.

The undersigned have opened the Establishment for Dyeing, Scouring and Repairing all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Silks, Satins, Merinos, Crape Shawls, etc., etc., upon an entirely new principle.

All Work left at the above Establishment will be executed with Neatness and Dispatch.

JACKSON & CO.,

Fifth Street, between J and K, opposite Engine Eureka House.

MISCELLANY.

A Wonderful Mirror.—There has lately been shown in Paris, a huge concave mirror, an instrument of a startling species of optical magic. On standing close to it, it presents nothing but a monstrous dissection of your physiognomy. On retiring a couple of feet, it gives your own face and figure in true proportion, but reversed, the head downward. But retire still further, standing at a distance of five or six feet from the mirror, and behold, you see yourself not a reflection—it does not strike you as a reflection—but your veritable self, standing in the middle part between you and the mirror! The effect is almost appalling, from the idea it suggests of something supernatural,—so startling, indeed, is the exhibition, that men possessed of the strongest nerve will shrink involuntarily at the first view.

Sharpening Edged Tools.—The *National Intelligencer* translates the following from a scientific journal:

It has long been known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor, is to put it for half an hour in water, to which has been added one-twentieth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid, then wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on a hone. The acid here, supplies the place of a whetstone, by corroding the whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further but a smooth polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are frequently improved by it, although the cause of such improvement remains unexplained.

Of late, this process has been applied to many other cutting implements. The workman at the beginning of his noon-spell, or when he leaves off in the evening, moistens the blades of his tools with water-acid as above, the cost of which is almost nothing. This saves the consumption of time and labor in whetting, which moreover speedily wears out the blades. The mode of sharpening here indicated, would be especially advantageous for sickles and scythes.

Popery and Crime.—The Paris Univers, in an article intended as a reply the Journal des Debats—than whom, be it said to credit of the latter, it has no more staunch or unflinching adversary—has made the following deliberate assertion:

"In the eyes of the Church, heresy is a greater crime than adultery and theft." The Debats takes this up as the text for an admirable article, in which, taking the monstrous doctrine laid down therein for granted, it proceeds to deduce from it from it arguments in favor of the opinions it has ever so ably advocated—" liberty of conscience"—and the necessity of ever keeping up an inseparable barrier between the jurisdiction of Church and State. Although, argues the Debats, the Church may consider an orthodox thief as a venial sinner, when compared with a man of unimpeachable life and character who may be a Protestant, Jew, or Moslem, the State is happily of another opinion. Were it other wise—were the Church to possess the jurisdiction which in France and England the State alone possesses, there is no doubt but that the day would come when, as of old, "heresy" would be punished us high treason, and the fact of incredulity in blinking Madonnas would be attended with a worse punishment than the law metes out to frauds like those of Strahan and Paul.

Merit.—The labor of a whole life directed to the object of establishing a merit of our own, will only widen our distance from peace; and we know of nothing that will send this visitant to our agitated bosoms, but a firm and simple reliance on the declarations of the Gospel.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

Alittle girl in Yorkshire, when water was scarce, saved as much rain water as she could, and sold it to the washer-women for a cent a bucket, and in this way cleared nearly $5 for the Missionary Society. When she brought it to the secretary, she was not willing to tell her name. "But I must put down where the money came from," said he, "Call it then," replied the little girl, "rain from heaven."

Renewing his Youth.—The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer says there is now living in Hardeman county, a man aged 98 years, who has only recently cut *eight new teeth!* Such is his vigor that he can walk a mile with the ease of a young man.

The Central Sun.—M. Meadler, the author of the recent investigation with reference to the Central Sun, reaches the conclusion that Alcoyne, the principal star in the group Pleiades, now occupies the centre of gravity, and is at present the sum about which all the universe of stars revolve.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

For the Pacific.

Mary and Mason. No. 4.

The Wrong Heart Changed.—When Mason closed the door between his mother's front and back room, he did not feel right. He felt unkindly towards his mother. He thought that she was cross. He wanted to see his sister, but his mother would not let him. Besides he felt guilty, yet he was not willing to acknowledge it to himself. He was not humble. He felt like finding fault with his mother, and he did not listen to conscience.

If he had done right, conscience would have made him happy; but because he had done wrong, conscience was making him unhappy. This made him ill-natured, and disposed to find fault with everything and with every body. He thought his mother ought to let him play before he studied his lessons; he thought his lessons too long—he thought the words so big that no one ever used them, and other such thoughts and feelings were indulged, till he became very unhappy indeed.

His book was open on the chair. He had ten long words to spell and tell their meanings, whilst he only knew two. He had been in the room more than half an hour. The clock on the mantle was just striking eight. Mason started. He knew that his mother would very soon come in to hear him recite the first five words. He did not want to see her. It was not only because he did not know his lesson, but he also felt wrong. He felt so unhappy that he cried. But the clock ticked on and he seemed to feel suddenly that he *must* learn his lessons. He went to the window and took his book. He read the first word and then its meaning. Next he shut his eyes, and repeated aloud what he had just seen. Then he took the next word and did the same.—Then he took the third word and shut his eyes tighter still, (this word was new to him) and said it rightly. He felt glad.—He took the fourth, and was just finishing that, when his mother came in to hear him recite. His remissness became manifest, and Mason was condemned to punishment.

He was alone again. He felt angry toward his mother. She came in at precisely the time she always did, yet Mason's wrong heart caused him to think that it was just as he was getting his lesson learned, that she had taken the book right out of his hand, and yet because he did not know his lesson, he was to be punished.

He cried again. He tried to feel that he was wronged, but somehow his heart *would not* feel so. He placed the book upon the chair, and his arms just over the book.—The tears fell on the book. He cried long after the tears refused to fall—he was forcing himself to cry. This soon became manifest even to himself, and conscience began to work again. It blamed him for not studying at first—for having entered the other room in disobedience to his parent's rules—for having felt unkindly to his mother before she came into the room—for his wicked feelings after she went out again. He felt that he was wrong.

Conscience wanted him to be good and happy, but was determined that he should be good first. It would not even let him *feel* wrong and still be happy. His feelings were changing. He thought of God and became afraid. He wanted to feel right again. He thought of how quickly he had learned the third and fourth words. He resolved to try again. He did so. He succeeded. In a very short time he knew the whole ten. He called to his mother, who heard him recite and praised him.

He felt proud of his mother's praise, but was unhappy besides. He felt that he had been wicked, although he wanted to do right now, still he *had* felt wrong. Young as he was, his conscience was burdened.—He was not old enough to understand that he could obtain full relief by contrite confession. He was not even able to read his feelings well enough to confess them; yet the instincts of his nature were prompting him to confess, and he was willing. For the want of language, he burst into tears, and throwing himself on his mother's bosom he wept there for some time. He was penitent and humble. His heart was right now.

The tender mother's bosom is the temple as well as home of little children! 'Tis there they confess by sobs; 'tis there they pray by tears; 'tis here that piety is born. Except we become as little children, and add to their piety, the perseverence that experience teaches us is necessary, and that the motives held out by Jesus Christ are calculated to beget, we shall in no case sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Joseph in the kingdom of God.

Shall I stop here, or shall I go one step farther. I will, lest I leave a wrong impression. If childrens' sobbings no their mother's bosoms are at times unconscious religious devotions, is it not best to leave that worship of nature untouched. Surely not! The most beautiful and delicate plants that the gardens and nurseries of men produce were once wild blossoms. They have been cared for and nurtured; their natures have been changed; not that the briar has become a vine, but that the rudiments of beauty have blown full; the blunt angles have become curves; the pale tints have blushed into crimson, and the yellow deepened into gold, whilst identical with the wild blossom yet how different is the garden flower!

So of man in infancy. Let nature's devotions alone? never! Guide them by truth, trammel them not, but make leading strings. Let not those holy sparks, kindled by God's spirit, known as conscience, lie unheeded, unfanned, uncared for. Virtuous instincts, with or without an orthodox creed, become not merely beautiful, but cultivated, grow into stout principles, solid as rock! Neglected, they are either early smothered, or are in their growth, choked by this world's thorns and cares if not its passions. The tiny creature that might become an angel, develops to a fiend.

From the depths of hell, some parents will be cursed by the beings they love, not for brutality but neglect. Reader will you be one?

But I forget my story. Mason's mother talked kindly to her little son. She told him how foolish it was, not to bravely do right at first. If he had but applied himself early, he would have been saved all of his unhappiness and wicked feelings that morning. She spoke of his unkind feelings towards her, but told him that his greatest sin was against God. She said she forgave him, and told him that God would too, if he went in penitence and asked Him to.

"What is penitence, Mother?"

"To feel so sorry for your sin as to sincerely wish never to do it again."

"I do feel that way, Mother."

"We will pray then, Mason," said his mother, and she knelt with him beside his little bed. This was her prayer: "O God, my little boy has been disobedient, he has felt unkindly towards his mother; he has not obeyed his conscience. He has sinned against thee. He feels sorry. He wants thee to forgive him. He wants to do right again. Give to him peace of heart. Make him feel happy. Keep him from sin all the rest of this day, and save us both in thine own way, Amen."

After a moment's pause, she whispered in Mason's ear, "ask God to forgive you and he will."

Mason's mother was always serious.—She always meant what she said, so Mason believed his mother, and he prayed this,

"Forgive me God, I was wicked, I don't want to be wicked any more, Amen."

They both arose from their knees. His mother kissed him, and washed his face.—After a while he went into the yard feeling very serious but very happy. Should that mother die, tell me, will Mason remember her? Tears scald my eyes as I write, for *my* mother and her prayers I shall never forget.

W. C.

List of Post Offices and Post Masters. the State.

JANUARY 1st, 1855.

Name of Office.	County.	Postmasters.
Agua Frio	Mariposa	B P Whitney
Alameda	Alameda	A J Barber
Alamo	Contra Costa	J M Jones
Alvarado	Alameda	H C Smith
Angel's	Calaveras	J C Scribner
Auburn	Placer	James Bowen
Alpha	Nevada	A J Alston
Antioch	Contra Costa	J D Clarke
Amerisan Ranch	Shasta	T A Freeman
Aqueduct City	Amador	M S Butler
Belmont	San Francisco	M Flashner
Benicia	Solano	T T Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	B W Worstrom
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jas W Butler
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Bucksport	Humboldt	J Clerk
Buckeye	Yolo	J M Chayles
Buckner	Sacramento	James Buckner
Cache Creek	Yolo	A McDonald
Campo Seco	Calaveras	T M Pawling
Camptonville	Yuba	S J Rowley
Cedarville	El Dorado	George Thatcher
Charley's Rancho	Butte	J Evens
Chico	Butte	J Bidwell
Chinese Camp	Tuolumne	M B Graham
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Columbia	Tuolumne	A A Hunnewell
Colusi	Colusi	William Vincent
Contra Costa	Alameda	Thomas Gallagher
Cordelia	Solano	P O Lamorie
Cosumne	Sacramento	W D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	Wm Lane
Coloma	El Dorado	R F Davis
Crescent City	Klamath	D C Lewis
Curtisville	Tuolumne	J M Root
Cherokee	Butte	T M Danel
Diamond Springs	El Dorado	M K Shearer
Don Pedro's Bar	Tuolumne	Richard Smith
Double Springs	Calaveras	N T Norcross
Downieville	Sierra	James Gernon
Dry Creek	Yuba	Robert McAdams
Dry Town	Calaveras	J G Sneath
Elizabethtown	Plumas	Lewis Stark
Empire Ranch	Yuba	S Moody
Emory's Crossing	Yuba	J W Everett
Elliot's Ranch	Sacramento	Mr Elliot
Eureka	Humboldt	H W Bean
Fiddletown	El Dorado	Dennis Townsend
Forbestown	Butte	Nathan Plum
Foster's Bar	Yuba	J B Whitcomb
Fremont	Yolo	Jonas Spect
French Camp	San Joaquin	R W Noble
Forest City	Sierra	W Henry
Foreman's Ranch	San Joaquin	S Foreman
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Garrotte	Tuolumne	J H Watts
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Gilroy	Santa Clara	A C Everett
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	Julius Meinhardt
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Greenwood	El Dorado	C C Brady
Grand Island	Colusi	Thomas Eddy
Garden Valley	El Dorado	S Stewart
Georgiana	Sacramento	J M Sidwell
Gwin	Mariposa	Wm Laughlin
Hamilton	Butte	R S Patton
Hill's Ferry	Stanislaus	J Hill
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Horsetown	Shasta	G W Baker
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Kohler & Rueff, boots, shoes and hats, 143 J street.
J Ryan, boot and shoe store
Emanuel Blockman, clothing and variety store, J street,

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Light & Pierson, dentists, 87 J street.
Dr. Baille, Physician and Druggist, 153 J street.
Dr Nobel, physician and surgeon, N Heuse, cor 10 and I sts.
Dr. D. W. Whitmore, 4th street, between I and J.
Dr. R. B. Hall, 4th street, between I and J.

BLACKSMITHS.

Watson & Shafer, blacksmithing and hay yard, K bet 9 & 10.
Wm Taylor, blacksmith, adj Wolverine hay yard, bet 8 and 9.
Randall & Co., K street, corner 7th,
McManus, K street, corner 8th.

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McCune & Crage, Lumber Merchants, corner 9th and L.

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John Hutchings K street, between 4th and 5th.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Bowstead & Co., Eureka Foundry Front st bet O and P.
J W Reeves No 53 4th st dealer in furniture, Bedding, also Undertaker.
Antrobus and Co Intelligence Office 4th bet J K.
J Randall and Co. Wagon Shop 7th bet J and K.
Graves & Clark, Stock and Hay market corner I and 6 strs.
Fancy Dyeing and Scouring Establishment, Jackson and Co, 5th st bet J and K.
Gustavus Byrider, Taylor 3rd st bet J and K.
Beals New National Daguerrean Gallery, 87 J st, bet 3d & 4th J, north-west corner.
John F. Crafford, agent Golden Era and Sun, 217 J street.
E T Slights, wholesale and retail candy, K bet 11 and 12.
N Dingley, coffee and spice manufacturer I st near 1st.
Hawkins Co, reaping and threshing machines, K bet10 and 11
J R Tolles, importer of varieties, 242 J street.
Gale & Vanaline, Wolverine hay yard, bet 8 and 9.
St Louis Market, Hector, 154 K st, between 5th and 6th.
Cartos, hairdresser, K street, corner 4th.
Mandly's shaving saloon, K st, near Ockley's corner.
John A. Kellenberger's shaving saloon, 23 K street.
Thomas McAlpin, house, sign and steamboat painter, 36 K st
Sacramento Iron Works, 1 street, between Front and 2d.
Cochran & Comray, coppersmiths and plumbers, 2d street.
Geo O Whitney & Co, furniture warerooms, 91 and 93 K st.
E J Bosler, Phoenix Market, 69 J street.
G W Watson, Daguerreotypes, 70 J street,
J R Ray, fruit and seed store, 70 J street.
L Keller, furniture and bedding, 170 J street.
Cloutman, plain and ornamental sign painting, 4th street
Sands & English, confectioners 145 J street.
Johnson & Little, cabinet and turning shop, south side of K bet 3d and 4th st.
Roller & Co, Empire Markets, 22 K street
C Rare, lock and bell hanger, 6th st, bet J and K
Marshall & Nye, carriage, wagon and plow maker, J st
Pater Bohl, Empire Bakery, J st, bet th and 11th
A T Nelson, Saddlery, 89 K st near 4.

Oakland College School.

Rev. HENRY DURANT, A. M., Principal.

Rev. A. F. WHITE, A. M., Superintendent of the Depart ment for Young Ladies.

Mrs. LEDA G. BUCKNAM, Principal Teacher in the Department for Young Ladies.

Mrs. HELEN MARIA HANDCOCK, Teacher of Music.

Mrs. DURANT has the superintendence of the Family Department for young men, and Mrs. WHITE of that for young ladies.

THE Academic year of this institution is divided into two terms of five months each. The Summer term commences on the 28th of May, and will close on the 31st of October. The Fall vacation will continue four weeks.

At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all their studies, by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Trustees.

After each examination there will be a public rehearsal at which the mode of teaching and the general proficiency of the pupils will be exhibited.

The department for young men is under the superintendence and instruction of Rev. Henry Durant, Principal of the school. It is kept in the commodious building erected for the special purpose on the College grounds at the corner of eleventh and Harrison streets.

The department for young ladies is under the superintendence of Rev. A. F. White, and the immediate instruction of Mrs. Bucknam. The building in which it is kept is spacious and entirely surrounded with verandahs on the first and second stories. It is arranged thorughout with special refer ence to thorough ventilation. It is situated on Broadway within about two minutes walk of the steamboat landing. Each department has its appropriate pleasure ground, entirely separated and securely inclosed and pleasantly shaded with evergreen oaks.

The studies are cautiously adapted to the capacities and genius of the pupils, but neither ease or pleasure merely are consulted at the expense of discipline and substantial improvement.

The government of the school in both departments is gentle but decided, while the families under the supervision and charge of Mrs. Durant and Mrs. White are intended to afford the advantages of careful, agreeable and cultivated Christian Homes. The temper, heart, moral and religious life of the pupils will be formed as far as possible according to the precepts and spirit of the Bible.

The branches of study to be pursued will comprise, besides those usually taught in English High Schools, the Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Engineering and Pure Mathematics.

In the department for young men, the price of tuition for four weeks, including the languages is $6,00
Music 10,00
Drawing, always payable in advance, 3,00
Board and washing (six pieces per week) and lights, evening instruction and family care, per week 7,50
Without washing or lights 6,50
Payments for every four weeks in *advance.*
In the young laides department the price of Board and Tuition in the English branches, per week, is $7,50
Washing, per dozen, 1,50
Music, with the use of piano per month 10,00
Italian, per month, 5,00
Drawing, French, German, Spanish and Latin, each per month, 3,00
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INCLUDING BROOMS, TUBS, PAILS, WOOD AND zinc. Washboards Chopping Trays, Rolling Pins, Bar Covers Clothes Pins, hair and wire Seives Clothes and Market Baskets, Peach and Coal Baskets two and three bushel Corn Baskets, Bottle Baskets, Shoe, Scrub and Dust Brushes, with every other article belonging to the Wood and Willowware business, at the lowest whosale price. W. HAWKHURST. 112 and 114 Front, near Washington st San Francisco.

FIRST PREMIUM

Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE,

Just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a

PERFECT LIKENESS.

The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street

L. COBURN'S

Livery and Sale STABLE,

144 Sansome Street,—Between Washington and Jackson SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

N. B.—The best of Saddle and Buggy Horses to let on the most reasonable terms.

☞Particular attention paid to Horses kept on Livery. feb9-3m

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WM. M. HIXON, Practical Upholsterer,

No. 172 Clay street,

WOULD call the attention of purchasers to his stock, consisting of every variety of Parlor and House Decorations of every description.

Silk and Worsted Damasks; Cotton and Worsted do; Cornices, Gimps, Fringes, Buff and White Linen for Shades; Painted Shades, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gold, Velvet, Satin, and Common HOUSE PAPERS, from 12 1-2 cents to $5 per Roll, with Borders to match.

Oil loths, Carpets, Druggets, Mattings, &c.

Furniture Recovered and Varnished.

UPHOLSTERY WORK of every kind done at the shortest notice.

Goods sold and work done on the most reasonable terms. All in want of such Goods please call and be satisfied that I conduct my business with honesty of purpose and dispatch so as to merit the confidence of the public.

WM. M. HIXON, No. 172 Clay street, few doors above Montgomery street.

San Francisco, July 17, 1855.

WARRENTED GENUINE.

THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,

For Communion and Medicinal Purposes,

Sold by BUCKELEW & CO., 206½ Clay street. south side Plaza.

AVERY & COGSWELL,

Corner of Sacramento and Davis Streets

San Francisco.

Importers and Dealers in Stoves, Ships' Cabooses, Ranges and Kitchen Fixtures generally, also Manufacturers of the celebrated Mississippi Cooking stoves, for Steamships and Hotels, Tin Iron and Copper wares.

Jobbing at sight. Terms Cash. feb14-3m

G. & W. SNOOK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares

—ALSO—

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantles, Lead Pipe Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose, Tin Ware, And Cooking Utensils of all Kinds,

As they keep none but the best of Workmen, and use the best materials, they are always willing to warrant their work.

☞Repairing and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

TILSON, BROPHY & FRAZIER'S

PHILADELPHIA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Corner of Second and C Streets,

MARYSVILLE.

☞ OPEN ALL NIGHT. ☜

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire interest of Mrs. E. Woodward, in the Philadelphia House, will continue it under the above name. The building is thoroughly fire-proof and is one of the largest and best ventilated Hotels in the city. It has been fitted up with great care and at heavy expense, and may fairly take rank among the most commodious and well appointed Hotels in Marysville.

The Proprietors believing that a thorough and well kept Temperance Hotel was called for in this city, have determined to supply this want. They have spared no pains to make this house equal, in all its appointments, to any house in the city, and the liberal patronage which has ever been extended to it, encourages them in the belief that they can afford better accommodations than can be procured at any other Hotel in California at the same rate of charge. The rooms and bedding are not inferior to the first class hotels, which they claim this to be in everything except in prices.

Rooms kept for the accommodation of Families expressly. Stages leave this House every morning for every part of the mines.

An Express wagon will be in waiting to convey Baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge.

TERMS.

Meals (each) 50 cts. Lodging per night 50 cts.

Nov 23-tf DR. TILSON & CO.

DR. N. THURSTON,

AND

MARTHA N. THURSTON. M. D

Have taken room No 9 at

AMORY HALL,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, California

CHEAP WINDOW-SHADES,

FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS, &C.

INVOICES NOW OPENING.

1000 PAIRS FIGURED PAPER CURTAINS, AT one dollar per pair, with a large lot of Landscape Shades, Boquet Centres, and Vases.

Also, a large invoice of new and beautiful styles Fire-Board Patterns, among which are views of the Capitol at Washington, New York Post Office, Boston, Bunker Hill, etc., etc., with an endless variety of rich Fancy Patterns, Flower Vases, and Boquets, in Gold and Velvet.

Also, Paper Hangings and Borders suitable for Parlors, Saloons, and Private Houses, of every style and variety For sale cheap, wholesale and retail, by

G. W. CLARK,

je29-tf No 131 Clay street, south side.

SELLING OFF

BELOW NEW YORK PRICES, FOR SIXTY DAYS, AT

FRANK BAKER'S.

$175,000 IN CARPETS.

PAPER HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, the Largest and Best and most beautiful assortment of CARPETS ever offered for sale in this country, and will be sold at New York Prices—and NO HUMBUG!

8,000 yards Velvet Carpets	$1,12½	to	$2,25
14,000 yards Brussels Carpet	1,00	to	1,87
50,000 yards super Ingrain Carpet	50	to	1,25
10,000 yards Three-Ply Carpet	1,50	to	1,75
75,000 yards Oil Cloth	45	to	1,37
18,000 yards Curtain Damask	37	to	2,62
2,000 pairs Muslin and Lace Curtains	2,00	to	20,00
10,000 pairs Window Shades	1,50	to	10,00
60,000 rolls Paper Hangings	8	to	45

Buff and White Holland, for Window Shades:

Gimps, Tassels, Loops, and every article in the way of Furnishing.

☞Call and examine our Stock, and save 25 per cent. in buying. FRANK BAKER,

jly6 110 and 112 Clay street, below Sansome.

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In Paper, Blank Books, American, English, and French, Staple and Fancy STATIONERY.

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Foreign Works--In French, German, Spanish, &c., &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS,

From various Publishers comprising LIBRARY and TEXT HYMN, TUNE, and GIFT BOOKS,

MAPS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

☞Orders for the above promptly attended to on reasonable terms. ALLEN & SPI-ER,

148 Clay street, first stone building below Montgomery st. au21-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PROCLAMATION,

NOT

BY THE MAYOR.

As different kinds of Goods have been scarce of late particulary in our line, we wish to inform our numerous friends and patrons, we have received on the last Steamers, The LARGEST STOCK of Ladies' Gents' Misses and Children's,

BOOTS & SHOES

ever opened at one time in this country.

We solicit a call from all to examine our MAMMOTH STOCK before purchasing elsewhere. New designs of every Style and Quality imported, and of our own manufacture which we are offering at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLCOLMBE & DOLE.

Corner Clay and Kearny, opposite the Plaza,

Pioneer Store, 73 Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery. H. & D.

REMOVAL.

BUCKELEW & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO 206 CLAY street, Plaza, where they have opened a large assortment of New and Select Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Crushed Sugar,	Fine Green Tea,	Farina, Tapioca,
Granulated do,	Fine Black do,	Pearl Sago.
Powdered do,	Rio Coffee.	Sal-Soda,
Loaf do,	Java do,	Cream Tartar,
Batavia do,	Costa Rica do,	Sup. Carp. Soda,
China do,	Manilla do,	Macaroni,
N. Orleans do,	Fresh ground do,	Vermacella,
Pingfa do,	Goshen butter,	Saleratus, salt,
S. Island do,	Oregon do,	Reeve's Oysters,
E. B. Syrup	Fresh do,	Piper's do,
Stewart's do,	N. Y. Cheese,	Dayton's do,
N. Orleans do,	California do,	Clams, Lobsters,
S. Island do,	Pearl starch,	Pie Fruits,
White Beans,	Fresh Eggs,	Jams and Jellies,
California do,	Maine do,	Chocolate,
Chili do,	Sperm Candles,	Chocolate Paste,
Salt Pork,	Adam do,	Frenc'l Mustard,
Mackeral,	California Brooms,	English do,
Smoked Beef,	Tomato Catsup,	California do,
Lard in kegs, do in tins,	Walnut do,	Raisins, Figs,
Haxall Flour,	Mushroom do,	Pepper, Ginger,
Suffolk Mills do,	White W. Vinegar,	Mace, Spices,
Domestic do,	Cider do,	Tubs, Buckets,
Rye do,	Split Peas,	Soft and hard soap
Graham do,	Olive Oil,	Olives, Prunes,
Wheat Grits,	Carolina Rice,	Cherries, peaches,
Fine Hominy,	Corn Starch,	Lamp Oil,
Coarse do,	Rice Flour,	Campheme,
Citron, Currants,	Dried Apples,	Dried Peaches,
Lemon Syrup,	Dried Whortleberries,	Ass'd Essences
Raspberry do,	Bird Seed,	Cuttle Fish,
Ginger Snaps,	Potatoes, Onions,	Crackers,
	Almonds,	Walnuts,

These Goods are offered in large or small quantities, at reduced prieces, the quality guaranteed, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

M. S. BUCKELEW,

sept28- C. O. GERBEBDING.

NEW STYLES FOR 1856

FISHER & CO.,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS AND LEADERS OF FASHION,

Corner Montgomery and Commercial streets,

HAVE RECEIVED PER "UNCLE SAM," the largest and most magnificent assortment of Gents' and Childrens'

Hats and Caps,

Ever displayed on the Pacific coast, among which may be found Gents' Opera Caps, Gents' Travelling Caps, Gents Office Caps, Gents' London Caps, Gents' Parisian Flurry Caps, Gents' Smoking Caps, Gents' U. S. Navy Caps, Gents Congress Caps, Gents' Paris Jocky Caps, Gents' West Point Caps, Gents' Promenade Caps, Gents' English Navy Caps, etc., etc.

Also, several new patterns

GENTS' BUSINESS HATS,

Also, a large assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDENS GOODS, among which are some of the richest and mo superb ever opened in this city.

☞Ladies and Gentlemen, remember that these Good are found only at FISHER & CO'S,

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JONES, WOOL & CO.

ORNAMENTERS AND GILDERS,

89 Montgomery street, near California,—San Francisco.

Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames.

Gilt, Ornamented, and Plain Cornices.

Importers of Mirrors, Looking Glass Plates, Rosewood Black Walnut and Gilt Mouldings.

OLD FRAMES RE-GILT.

aug3

EXPRESSES.

LANGTON'S PIONEER EXPRESS,

WE will dispatch a DAILY EXPRESS from our Offices in

SAN FRANCISCO,

No. 154, *Corner Montgomery & Sacramento sts*

SACRAMENTO,

In Hiller & Andrew's new building, corner of J and Third streets, adjoining Drexel, Sather & Church's Banking House.

MARYSVILLE,

Banking House of Wilkinson & Co., opposite the Plaza, on First street.

FOR THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

Nevada, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, Orleans Flat Moore's Flat, Wolf Creek, Snow Point, German Bar Eureka South, Concord Bar, Scott's Flat, Kanaka Creek, Cherokee Corral, Eureka North, Monte Cristo, Craig's Flat French Corral, Forest City, Minnesota, Smith's Diggings Chipp's Diggings, City of Six, Greenville, Foster's Bar Camptonville, Galena Hill, Railroad Hill, Young's Gold Hill Oak Valley, San Juan, Sweetland's, Hess's Crossing, Plum Valley, Goodyear's Bar

AND DOWNIEVILLE.

☞TREASURE, PACKAGES, and LETTERS transmitted to and from the above points with unrivalled dispatch and security.

☞GOLD DUST and COIN forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, insured or uninsured, at as low rates as can be done by any house, with security.

Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.

☞NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c., collected or negotiated, and all orders attended to promptly.

☞PURCHASES, of every description made. Forwarding of Merchandise and Commissions of every nature, attended to intelligently and with promptitude.

Exchange For Sale, in Sums to Suit, on

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall street, New York;
E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia;
J. W. CLARK and CO., Boston;
E. W. CLARK and Co., St. Louis;
RIGGS and CO., Washington, D. C.

And payable at all the principal cities in the Atlantic States.

In consequence of the late financial disasters, and in order to protect buyers of Exchange on the East, an agreement has been entered into with RIGGS and CO., according to which, the remittances made on account of exchange drawn be specially applied to the payment thereof, as shown by the following extract of Messrs. Riggs and Co's letter dated New York, September 5, 1855.

"We note your remarks in relation to the manner of keeping your account, and that you wish us to regard the shipments of dust, and remittances, made by you, as designed exclusively to meet your drafts on us, as from time to time advised, and that they should not be applied to any other purpose whatever. This we fully understand, and if at all important to you to assure your customers, you may say that we regard each shipment of Gold Dust made by you, as designed specially to cover the drafts drawn against it by you."

And in order the more fully to protect buyers, arrangements have been made, that, in case of loss of treasure by any steamer, there will be no delay in the payment of drafts—no waiting for the adjustment of the loss by the insurance offices—but the drafts will be paid promptly at sight as usual, as if no disaster had occurred.

LANGTON & CO, Proprietors.

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS,

RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.

CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,

To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.

Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages &c. &c., received and forwarded.

Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.

Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

KENNEDY & BELL

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of San Francisco, that they have opened a new store

No. 140 Sacramento Street,

where housekeepers can always find a large stock of new and well selected Goods, such as

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain CARPETINGS; WINDOW SHADES

Of every description;

SHEET AND ROLL OIL CLOTHS

Of superior quality;

DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATTS, MATTING

Damask Table Covers, &c.

We are prepared to sell the above Goods at twenty per cent less than prices charged elsewhere.

KENNEDY & BELL,

Cheap Carpet Warehouse,

140 Sacramento st, first Carpet store above Montgomery

dec14

St. Mary's Hall,

AT SONOMA.

REV. DR. VER MEHR AND WIFE......PRINCIPALS

THE WINTER SESSION.

BEGINS ON THE 1st NOVEMBER.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Entrance fee payable only once $ 15 00
Board and Tuition 150 00
Washing, if done at the Institution 30 00
Mending, do do do 15 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

Music, with the use of Instrument $ 40 00
Drawing 20 00

Payments are to be made by half sessions of ten weeks in advance. It is unavoidable, in future, to adhere in all cases to this rule. Pupils will be entered at any time, and charged accordingly; but in ordinary cases, not for less than one session.

The instruction is *thorough*: because few, but competent teachers devote all their time and energy to the same end There is taught nothing but what is really and practically useful, and even this with due regard to the wants of each pupil. For further particulars, address

J. L. VER MEHR, S

BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY

MARY AT INS, Principal.

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THE 4th year of this Institution commenced July 23, 1855 This is one of the oldest Female Seminaries in California, and therefore well known. The object of the Principal and Teachers connected with this school, is to give their pupils a thorough education, in their respective studies, and fit them for usefulness.

The usual regulations in Female Seminaries are observed and a daily account of recitations and deportment is kept and sent monthly, to the parents.

In the family it is the aim to cultivate those graces which end to make home the most attractive place on earth.

JAMES BAILEY,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Watches, Diamonds, Rich Jewelry. &c.

No. 116 J street,

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Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing feb 16-4

BY R. L. ALLEN,

189 and 191 Water Street, New York.

THE Implements kept embrace a great variety of Plows made up expressly for the California and Oregon markets, Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, Seed Sowers, Horse Powers, Grain Cradles, Threshing and Fanning Machines Mills, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes Scythes, Rakes, Wagons, Wheels, Carts, Wheelbarrows Pumps, Road Scrapers, Axes, Chains, etc. These implement are mostly made up from NEW and HIGHLY IMPROVED patterns, and are warranted to be of the best materials, and put together in the strongest manner, and of a superior finish.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.—A complete assortment of Hedge and Pruning Shears, Hatchets, Saws and Knives, Budding and Edging Knives, Bill Hooks, Lawn and Garden Rakes, Garden Engines, Syringes and Waterpots, Transplanting Trowels, Scoffiers, Hand Plows, Lawn Scythes, etc

Castings, Skeleton Plows, Harrow Teeth, and Iron Work of all kinds done to order in the cheapest and best manner Brick Machines, of the most approved pattern.

Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Kettles and Cauldrons.

Wire Cloths and Sieves, of different kinds and sizes, kept constantly on hand.

Seeds for the Field and Garden—Such as Improved Winter and Spring Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnip, Cabbage, Onion, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Clover, and Grass Seeds. These are warranted fresh and superior of their kind.

Fertilizers—Guano, Lime, Plaster of Paris, Bone Dust, Superphosphate of Lime.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Orders taken for these, and executed from a choice of the best Nurseries, Gardens, and Conservatories in the United States.

Agricultural Books—A general and varied assortment of these for sale.

A Catalogue of the above Implements, Seeds, etc., of 100 pages, handsomely illustrated with plates, will be forwarded by mail, when requested, post paid.

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OLLENDORF'S METHOD OF LEARNING TO READ and Write Spanish, German, French and Italian.

Dictionaries of the above languages, of various sizes, from Velasquez's large Spanish and English, to the other extreme of Neuman & Barretti's small.

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A small invoice of Miscellaneous Spanish Books, lately received, interesting to all who can read them. At NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO., Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf, dece 12-1v San Francisco.